

Full Production of Tankage from Carcass In this Issue

Vol. 65

No. 5

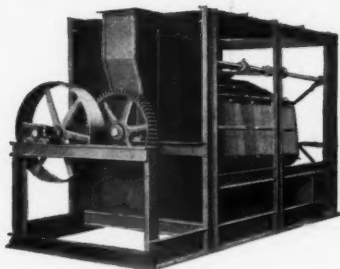
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

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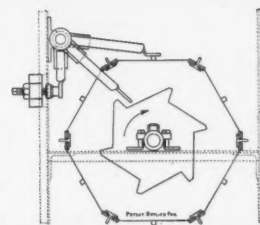
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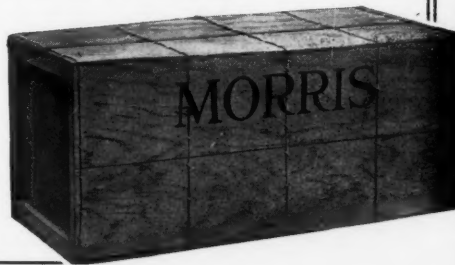


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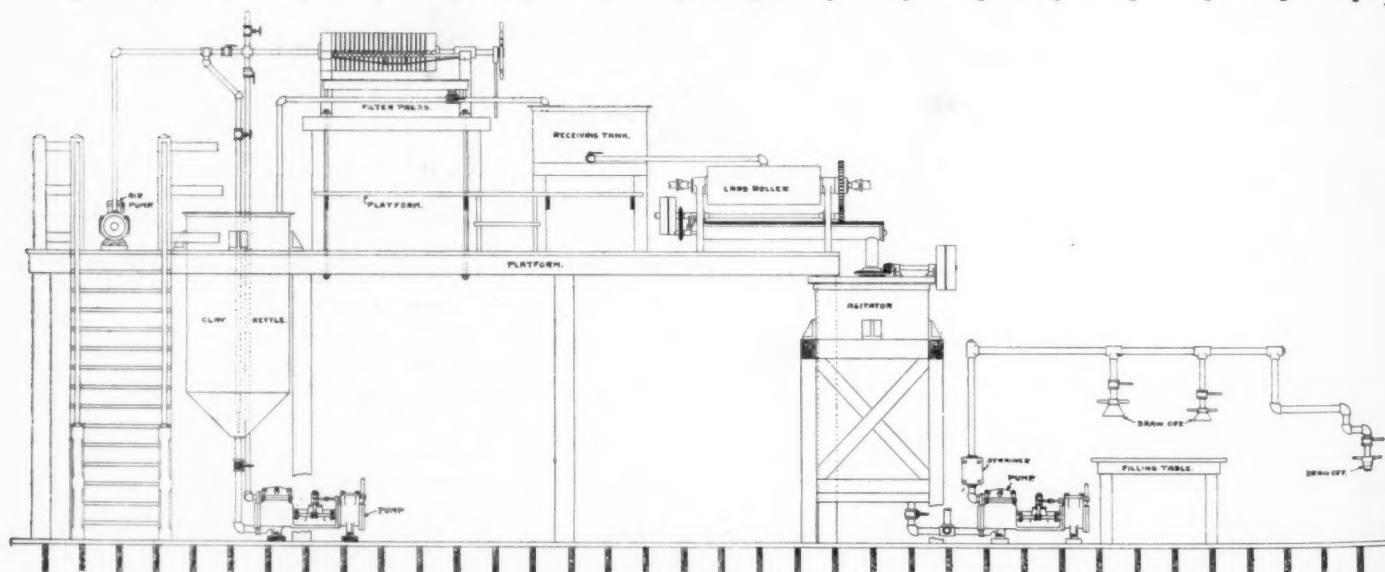
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

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Volume 65.

Chicago and New York, July 30, 1921.

No. 5.

FULL YIELD OF TANKAGE FROM CARCASS How to Handle Products to Get Maximum Production

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the thirteenth in a general series of articles by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers, which have appeared in these pages. The preceding articles were on "Prevention of Loss of Ammonia in Tankage and Blood," "Labor Saving Devices in Meat Packing," "Chemical Control in the Packinghouse," "Inedible Fats for High Grade Tallow," "Recovery of Fats for Oleo Products," "Saving Marrow From Beef Killing and Cutting Bones," "Maintenance and Upkeep of Packing Plants," "Recovery of Fats from Waste Waters," "Prevention of Waste from Leaving the Premises in Waste Waters," "Recovery of Organic Material from Waste Waters," "Full Production of Meat Products" and "Full Production of Blood from the Carcass."

These special articles are in addition to the weekly service in answering questions on all phases of packinghouse operations, which is done from week to week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

*Assuming that we have used the utmost precaution to prevent lean tissue, that could be utilized as an edible product, from entering rendering tanks, our next problem is to get full production of tankage from that which we have of necessity tanked.

In the first place, products to be tanked should be handled promptly to avoid deterioration. By so handling the quality of the lard, grease, tankages and tank water will be greatly increased.

Cooking should be given careful supervision, that the fats be released to the greatest possible extent. Any cooking beyond that point will increase the amount of water in the tank, causing a decrease in the percent of ammoniacal values, in both tank water and tankage and a large increase in the amount of sludge in the tank waters.

Even with the greatest care a certain amount of this sludge is bound to be produced, if the grease yield is kept up to standard. Too frequently this sludge is passed away in the sewers for lack of knowledge as to the method of handling. The advisability of closing up every sewer at the tank house is obvious. This will eliminate the possibility of loss at this point.

How to Handle the Sludge.

Now the question arises, how are we then to dispose of this sludge? We cannot press it, and it is highly undesirable in our tank water. It has been found that by taking the whole, unhashed pack to the extent of about half the capacity of

the tank, and adding thereto sufficient of this sludge to fill the tank three-quarters full, re-cooking yields a good pressable tankage.

This will not be as high in nitrogenous content as regular tankage, but it is of a consistency that will absorb stick in large quantities, and thereby can be readily raised to a good 12% ammonia tankage. This ability to absorb stick makes it even more desirable, as the production of stick usually exceeds the amount of tankage produced that will absorb it; thus we are killing two birds with one stone.

Any article on the handling of tankage or tank water would be incomplete without the injunction to keep it hot from the beginning to the end of the process. It is thus that we can produce our products with low grease and high ammonia content and eliminate to a great extent excessive objectionable odors.

Must Keep Tankage Hot.

In a cold tankage the greases have solidified to such an extent that it is impossible to express them. While this article does not deal with the economy of production, still at this point it is worth mentioning that even the moisture cannot be pressed from cold tankage to the extent that it can from a hot product. Dehydrating in a steam or direct heat dryer is an expensive operation, as compared with pressing. Therefore, every gallon of water that is not taken out in pressing represents a distinct loss.

In the case of tank waters that become cold the grease emulsifies with the water, cannot be skimmed off successfully, and the whole becomes foul and sour, to an extent that it is anything but desirable,

Full Yield of "Stick"

The next article in the series by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice is entitled "The Full Production of Liquid Stick." It will appear in an early issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

especially in a food tankage. It is possible, if waters are kept warm, grease skimmed carefully and caution used in drawing the waters to the evaporators in the stick plant so that the precipitated sludge is not agitated, to produce a stick with less than 3% on a 10% moisture basis. Surely the little effort that is required is well worth while.

Tankage may be further reduced in fat content by the naptha degreasing process to less than one-half of one per cent. This process, however, renders the tankage less desirable for feeding purposes and is scarcely to be recommended, except where tankage is used as a fertilizer.

To summarize the method that will yield full production of tankage we would say: Close your sewers and keep your product hot.

MEAT EXPORT VALUES MUCH LESS.

Exports of meat products during the fiscal year just ended were only a fifth smaller in quantity than during the fiscal year 1920, but the value was less by almost one-half, according to an analysis of official figures issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers. The statement says:

"Total exports of meat products during the twelve months ending June 30 amounted to 1,667,050,642 pounds, worth \$314,649,660, as compared with 2,066,995,889 pounds, worth \$584,879,166 for the same period in 1920. This decline in value of nearly \$300,000,000 reflects graphically the decline which has occurred in wholesale meat prices during the last year.

"Exports for the month of June, 1921, as compared with June last year shrunk only 12 per cent in quantity, but the value declined more than a half.

"Although the United States imports small quantities of meat products from other countries, they are relatively unimportant, since this is by far the greatest meat producing country in the world. Import figures for the twelve-month period ending June 30 are not available, but imports for the calendar year 1920 totaled only 160,000,000 pounds, apparently a large amount numerically, but actually less than nine-tenths of one per cent of the total amount of meat and lard produced in this country last year (17,987,600,000 pounds), or only about a pound and a half for each inhabitant."

*Reference is made to articles in this series appearing in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER on April 2, April 23 and May 14.

Industrial Relations

Under this heading from week to week will appear information of interest and value to the meat industry in the matter of relations between employer and employee. Labor cost today is one of the vital factors in the operation of a meat business. The labor problem is the chief obstacle in the way of readjustment to many a meat packer today.

In this issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is the second of a series of articles describing the working out of new plans of employee representation in plant management which have been put in force by several large packers. The first related the experience of Armour & Company with the plan they first put in operation. The next article will describe the plan as inaugurated by another large packer.

The Committee on Industrial Relations of the Institute of American Meat Packers, J. Paul Dold, Buffalo, N. Y., chairman, is active in promoting the development of the best industrial relations throughout the industry, and invites the co-operation of packers everywhere in this work. Communications may be addressed to the Committee in care of Secretary C. B. Heinemann, 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Employees' Representation Plan in Plants of Swift & Company.

The Swift plan of employees' representation was adopted in fourteen plants on May 27, 1921, by a vote of 83% of their 18,000 employees.

It is now operating in seventeen of the company's plants, and is one of the simplest and most democratic in industry. A brief description of the plan follows:

The Assembly.—There is only one representative and deliberative body at each plant composed of equal numbers of elected employee representatives holding office for one year, and appointed management representatives. Equal voting power is maintained at all times and a two-thirds vote obtains a decision.

Committees.—The most of the detailed work is performed by the three standing committees of the Assembly on one or other of which each assemblyman has a place; viz.: No. 1. Committee on Rules and Procedure. No. 2. Committee on Interpretations and Adjustments of Plant Rulings. No. 3. Committee on Proposed Changes in Any Working Conditions.

Sub-Committees.—The major part of the detail is in adjustments, and the main Committee No. 2 is divided into sub-committees representing natural divisions of a packing plant: No. 1, beef; No. 2, pork; No. 3, manufacturing; No. 4, mechanical. These again function initially on any cause through the joint conference of the employee and management representatives of the complainant's voting division. All causes must first be referred to the regular plant authorities.

General Assembly.—Where an issue is raised in a plant assembly which affects the interests of the employees or management at more than one plant, provision is made for the calling of a temporary general assembly, presided over by an officer of the company, at which each plant concerned is equally represented by four delegates, two employee and two management members chosen by each assembly.

Principles of the Plan.

The essence of the plan is given concisely in the following list of the twelve principles on which it is based:

1. Proportional representation of plant departments in the assembly, with no discrimination as to employees' representatives' affiliations.

2. Equal voting power at all times of employee and management representatives, both in committees and assembly.

3. Procedure by joint conference and joint voting on all issues.

4. Submission of any difference on any employment condition, whether individual or group, in the first instance to the foreman and regular plant authorities.

5. Submission of any unadjusted difference on any employment condition, in the second instance to the employee and management representatives for the voting division of the plant in which the party or parties are employed; and, failing a unanimous decision, submission to the committee concerned.

6. Unanimity in every committee essential to a binding decision.

7. Submission to the assembly of all joint issues not settled in committees, and a decision to be effected by two-thirds vote.

8. Right of any minority of the assembly to have one reconsideration of a decision but no further delay except by general consent in the assembly.

9. No provision for arbitration in the plan, but no specific exclusion of it as a possible means of settlement outside of the plan.

10. No direct veto of an assembly decision by management or employees without recourse to joint conference for reconsideration.

11. Clear indication in the plan of the consequences of ultimate failure to arrive at a collective agreement under the plan on any one issue and of the right of parties then to take such action, either jointly or separately, outside of the plan, as they may think desirable.

12. The plan not to be terminated because of failure to arrive at a collective agreement on any one issue before the assembly.

The inauguration of the Swift Plan of Employees' Representation was preceded by a year and a half of intensive educational effort in modern production methods and industrial relations, in which 3,300 plant executives, foremen and their assistants participated and graduated.

The schedules of voting divisions for the Chicago plant is given as an illustration of the organization of the assembly at the seventeen Swift plants now operating under the plan.

Schedule of Voting Divisions.

The plan for the Chicago plant provides for an Assembly of sixty persons, composed of equal numbers of representatives of the employees and of the management, selected as follows:

(a) The eighty-three departments of the Chicago plant entitled to vote for employees' representatives will be divided into twenty-eight voting divisions, which will be grouped into four sections, viz.: Beef, Pork, Manufacturing and Mechanical.

(b) These twenty-eight voting divisions will elect, by secret ballot, twenty-eight men and two women, as scheduled, who will represent the employees. The management will appoint an equal number of representatives. These sixty representatives will organize jointly into an assembly.

The work of the Chicago Plant Assembly of sixty members is naturally of three kinds and is handled in detail, and in the first instance by three Standing Committees appointed at the first meeting of the assembly. On one or the other of these committees each employee and management representative has a place, namely: **Standing Committees of the Assembly.**

Committee No. 1—On assembly procedure and elections, eight members.

Committee No. 2—On interpretations and adjustment of disputed plant rulings, forty-two members. Sub-committees: Section I, Beef, ten members; Section II, Pork, ten members; Section III, Manufacturing, twelve members; Section IV, Mechanical, ten members.

(Continued on page 36.)

Packers' Traffic Problems

Items under this head cover matters of general and particular interest to the meat and allied industries in connection with traffic and transportation problems, rate hearings and decisions, etc. Further information on these subjects may be obtained upon application to the Institute of American Meat Packers, 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Complaints made recently to the Interstate Commerce Commission and decisions rendered by the Commission in cases of interest to meat packers are reported as follows:

Rates on livestock.—A tentative report has been proposed in the case of the National Livestock Shippers' League et al vs. Santa Fe et al, Docket No. 12146, the syllabus of which is as follows: "Rates for the interstate transportation of ordinary livestock in carloads, in the territory embraced by the Western and Mountain-Pacific groups found in the aggregate not to be excessive from a strictly transportation standpoint, but unreasonable from an economic standpoint, and the view expressed that the carriers should favorably consider the making of substantial reductions for the benefit of the livestock industry and business generally."

Livestock case dismissed.—At the request of the complainants, the Commission has dismissed the case of the National Livestock Exchange et al vs. Ann Arbor Railroad Co., et al, Docket No. 12661. The complaint was entered against rates on livestock between points in official classification territory, because minimum weights were based on length of car used instead of length ordered.

Rates on coconut oil.—A tentative report has been proposed in the case of Haskins Brothers & Company vs. Director General as agent et al, Docket No. 12460, the syllabus of which is as follows: "Rate charged on import and domestic shipments of coconut oil in tank-car loads, from Berkeley and San Francisco, Calif., to St. Paul, Minn., found not to have been unreasonable or unduly prejudicial. Complaint dismissed."

Reasonable hog rates established.—In the case of Swift & Co. vs. Director General as agent, C. R. I. & P. R. R. Co., et al, Docket No. 11522, rates on hogs, in carloads, from South St. Paul, Minn., Sioux City, Iowa, South Omaha, Nebr., and South St. Joseph, Mo., to North Fort Worth, Tex., were found unreasonable. Reparation was awarded and reasonable rates for the future prescribed.

Unreasonable rates on cattle and hogs.—In the case of Wilson & Co., Inc., of Oklahoma, vs. Director General as agent, A. T. & S. F. Rwy. Co. et al, Docket No. 11240, the rates on beef cattle and hogs, in carloads, from Kansas City, Mo.-Kas., and on hogs in carloads from Sioux Falls, S. D., to Oklahoma City, Okla., were found unreasonable. Reasonable rates were prescribed and reparation awarded.

Vegetable oil rates found not unreasonable.—A tentative report has been proposed in the cases of Morris & Co., vs. Director General as agent, Docket No. 12038; Wilson & Co. vs. same, Docket No. 12061; and Cudahy Packing Co. vs. same, Docket No. 12209, the syllabus of which is as follows: "Rate of \$1.125 per 100 pounds in effect from July 1, 1918, to May 29, 1919, on soya-bean, coconut and peanut oil in tank cars from Pacific Coast ports to various interstate destinations found not to have been unreasonable."

Briefs.—In Docket No. 12398—Armour & Company et al v. Santa Fe et al, a brief and argument for defendants has been filed, contending that complainants are not entitled to application of the 1716 scale on fresh meat and packing house products, from Sioux City, South Omaha, Kansas City, and South St. Joseph to Muskogee, Tulsa and McAllister, Okla.,

(Continued on page 38.)

Ready for the Packers' Convention

Publication in the last issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER of the official program of the 16th annual convention of the Institute of American Meat Packers indicates this to be the most important gathering in the history of the industry.

The convention will be held at the magnificent new Drake Hotel, on Chicago's famous Lake Shore Drive, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 8, 9, and 10. The bathing beach opposite the convention headquarters during the past few weeks has strongly resembled the frontage at Atlantic City, and those who have never regarded Chicago as a water-side resort have a big surprise in store when they come to this convention.

The Pageant of Progress Exposition will be in full blast but a short distance from the convention headquarters, and all the attractions of a second World's Fair will be available for those who can spare the time from the wonderful convention program which has been prepared, and which was fully set forth in last week's issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

The luncheon meetings which were such a success at Atlantic City last year will be repeated and improved at this gathering. There will be only two of these luncheon meetings, on Monday and Tuesday, and packers can attend both and benefit by the wonderful program offered. Regular convention sessions are arranged to fit in with these meetings, and Wednesday morning is left free for the official visit to the Pageant of Progress and the Stock Yards.

The good old days of convention banquets are restored this year, with the convention dinner in the banquet hall of the Drake on Tuesday evening. Under the direction of chairman A. D. White all the details have been completed, and tickets may be obtained upon application to Secretary Heinemann or the committee. Two speakers of national fame will be on the program, and this dignified and informal event will share with the daytime program in interest.

The other entertainment feature is a steamboat excursion on Monday evening, when Institute members and their families will be guests of the American Meat Packers Trade & Supply Association on a four-hour trip on Lake Michigan.

The packers and allied exhibits at the Pageant of Progress will be a big attraction, and altogether this 1921 meeting promises to be a "hummer."

PACKERS ALREADY REGISTERED.

The following reservations for the convention have been made by the parties indicated. Some of these are for a number of rooms:

Mr. Howard R. Smith, Baltimore, Md.
Geo. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.
Allied Packers, Inc., Chicago.
Schaffner Bros. Co., Erie, Pa.
St. Louis Independent Pkg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
The Youngstown Pkg. & Prov. Co., Youngstown, Ohio.
Shenandoah Abattoir Co., Shenandoah, Pa.
Walker Properties Assn., Austin, Texas.

Iowa Pkg. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
Greenwald Pkg. Co., Baltimore, Md.
The Evansville Pkg. Co., Evansville, Ind.
Wilson Prov. Co., Peoria, Ill.
Federal Packing Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
A. D. Davis, Pkg. Co., Mobile, Ala.
Henneberry & Co., Arkansas City, Kans.
Birmingham Pkg. Co., Birmingham, Ala.
Rath Pkg. Co., Waterloo, Iowa.
Luley Abattoir Co., St. Paul, Minn.
A. C. Hofman & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.
Dunlevy Pkg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Major Bros. Pkg. Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
Detroit Pkg. Co., Detroit, Mich.
E. Tennessee Pkg. Co., Knoxville, Tenn.
Peyton Pkg. Co., El Paso, Texas.
H. H. Meyer Pkg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Ia.
Coffin Pkg. & Prov. Co., Denver, Colo.
John Morrell & Co., Sioux Falls, S. D.
Wm. Schludenberg, T. J. Kurdie Co., Baltimore, Md.
North Pkg. & Prov. Co., Boston, Mass.
Anton Stolle & Sons, Richmond, Ind.
E. Kahn's Sons Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Ohio Prov. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Hermon A. Fleming Co., Boston, Mass.
J. J. Felin Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Krey Pkg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
A. Löffler Prov. Co., Inc., Benning, D. C.
Lake Erie Prov. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
The Brecht Co., St. Louis, Mo.
F. C. Stedman Co., Athens, Ohio.
Heil Pkg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
J. S. Hoffman Co., Chicago.
East Side Pkg. Co., E. St. Louis, Ill.
White Prov. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Field Pkg. Co., Owensboro, Ky.
Memphis Pkg. Corp., Memphis, Tenn.
Jacob Dold Pkg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Frank J. Kuhn Co., Inc., N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.
C. F. Vissman & Co., Louisville, Ky.
F. C. Rogers, Philadelphia, Pa.
Indianapolis Abattoir Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Cleveland Prov. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.
Cudahy Pkg. Co., S. Omaha, Nebr.
Reynolds Pkg. Co., Union City, Tenn.

Order Your Copies

Last year when you wanted copies of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER containing the report of the Packers' Convention you couldn't get them because the supply was exhausted.

This year's Convention Number will be the usual attractive issue, containing the only complete and official report of the convention, profusely illustrated. Its advertising pages will be a comprehensive trade directory, both of packers and those who deal with packers.

If you want one or more copies of this Convention Number, ORDER THEM NOW. Otherwise we may not be able to fill your order. Price, 50 cents each, postpaid. Send your orders to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Old Colony Building, Chicago, or 116 Nassau street, New York.

Fried & Reineman Pkg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sandusky Pkg. Co., Sandusky, Ohio.
Consolidated Dressed Beef Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Newton Pkg. Co., Detroit, Mich.
Drummond Pkg. Co., Eau Claire, Wis.
Jos. R. Shimer Co., Phillipsburg, N. J.
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J. & F. Schroth Pkg. Co., Cincinnati, O.
Kennet, Murray & Darnell, Indianapolis, Ind.
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Guggenheim Bros., Chicago, Ill.
The John Hoffmann's Sons Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
F. G. Vogt & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Harry Manaster & Bro., Chicago.
Louisville Prov. Co., Louisville, Ky.
U. S. Cold Storage Co., Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cox & Gordon Pkg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Frank & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Fesenmeier Pkg. Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Sullivan Pkg. Co., Detroit, Mich.
Ideal Pkg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. T. McMillan Co., St. Paul, Minn.
Powers-Begg & Co., Jacksonville, Ill.
Gunsberg Pkg. Co., Detroit, Mich.
J. M. Denholm Bros. & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Penn Meat Market, Reading, Pa.
Wilson & Co., Chicago.
Wm. Zoller Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. H. Valentine, Greenville, S. C.
J. H. Belz Prov. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
I. Blum, Chicago.
Columbus Pkg. Co., Columbus, Ohio.
Corkran, Hill & Co., Baltimore, Md.
Fergus Packing Co., Fergus Falls, Minn.
Harrisburg Abattoir Co., Harrisburg, Pa.
Hughes-Curry Pkg. Co., Anderson, Ind.
Kalbitzer Pkg. Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Kuhner Pkg. Co., Muncie, Ind.
Luer Bros. Pkg. & Ice Co., Alton, Ill.
A. H. March Pkg. Co., Bridgeport, Pa.
Rohe & Bro., New York, N. Y.
Sartorius Prov. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
The Schalker Pkg. Co., Leavenworth, Kans.
Welsh Pkg. Co., Springfield, Mo.

NEW MEMBERS OF INSTITUTE.

Meat packing concerns recently elected to membership in the Institute of American Meat Packers by vote of the executive committee include the following:

I. Blum, 942-44 Fulton St., Chicago.
Fesenmeier Packing Co., Huntington, W. Va.
Field Packing Company, Dublin Ave., Owensboro, Ky.
Louis A. Frey & Sons, 3925 Burgundy St., New Orleans, La.
Fuhrman & Foster Co., 1841-43 Blue Island Ave., Chicago, Ill.
J. M. Funk & Co., Hatfield, Pa.
A. C. Hofmann & Sons, 301-27 Free St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Indiana Beef & Provision Co., Indiana, Pa.
Kurrle Packing Co., 29 Taylor St., Baltimore, Md.
Harry Manaster & Bro., 1018 W. 37th St., Chicago, Ill.
Meier Packing Co., 577 West Roy St., Indianapolis, Ind.
The Henry Muhs Co., Monroe St. and Central Ave., Passaic, N. J.
New York Veal & Mutton Co., 760 First Ave., New York, N. Y.
Pusey Maynes Breish Co., 3034-36 Market St., West Philadelphia, Pa.
The Sandusky Packing Co., Box 359, Sandusky, O.
Jos. R. Shimer Co., 16 First St., Phillipsburg, N. J.
B. F. Stauffer, 308 Main St., Rocky Ford, Colo.
Sterling Packing Company, 2715-19 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Valley Packing Co., Salem, Ore.
Weill & Isaacs, 244 Hudson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Welsh Packing Co., Springfield, Mo.

DULLNESS FEATURES EUROPE'S MEAT TRADE

Continued Warfare and Lack of Credit Has Prevented Buying

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Copenhagen, Denmark, July 1, 1921.

Prices of Danish bacon in England jumped up 14 shillings per hundredweight between the 15th and 22nd of June. Killings of bacon pigs in Denmark went up to over 40,000 the following week, and will probably remain at that point for some time to come. Sweden also increased killings, and the export of fresh dressed hogs from Sweden to Denmark and Norway is at present limited to large fat hogs and sows.

The Copenhagen market for fresh dressed hogs is glutted with Danish pigs. This seems strange, but it is explained by the Danish Government export rules. All bacon curing houses are permitted to export only such bacon as has been graded No. 1 by a government inspector nothing else can be exported to England. The larger per cent of the pigs grade No. 2 and No. 3; these are held back and sent fresh to the Copenhagen market every morning.

Consumption of fresh pork, especially sausages, has increased greatly in Belgium. The reason for this is that during the four years of German occupation, the Belgians learned much about sausage-making from the many German butchers who were among the soldiers. The consequence of this is that Belgium does not export many casings of her own make, as she did before the war.

Antwerp has always been the place of slaughter for many old worn-out English horses, most of which come from London. This trade has also nearly ceased, however, and England is consuming this "delicacy" herself at present.

Drought Hurts French Crops.

Supplies of cattle to the French consuming centers are large and will be large for the rest of the year, with lower prices, if the drought in the cattle regions of France continues. Grass is burned by the sun, milk and vegetables are scarce and high in price. Many cattle will have to be marketed if the second hay crop fails as the first one did. This, of course, will have a decided effect toward curtailing the imports of frozen beef to France.

Statistics of exports of packinghouse products from the United States show a great decrease. Prices have gone down, as they have in the case of most raw materials in the world's market. Europe has always been the greatest buyer, and many people speak of an "overproduction" in the world. This is not the case, however; it is the absence of buying capacity on the part of 150,000,000 people in central Europe which causes all these mercantile troubles.

War Not Over in Europe.

People in the United States are of the opinion that the war is over, which is a great mistake. War is still going on in Europe and it is a great hindrance to trade and industry. The nations that want to buy and want to work are unable to secure money, while the Allies, especially France, continue to maintain soldiers in

those countries after peace has formally been declared. Money is wasted in this way, for militarism, which the Allies killed in Germany, is being fostered to an even greater extent in their own countries at present.

Livestock and Other Price Declines Compared

Although livestock declined heavily in value during the last year, it decreased considerably less than any grains, vegetables, and other articles produced by farmers, according to an analysis of official figures made public by the Institute of American Meat Packers. The Institute's analysis says:

Official figures of the United States Department of Agriculture on the estimated farm value of important products on June 15, the latest date for which statistics are available, show that, whereas beef cattle declined 39 per cent and hogs 45 per cent between June 15, 1920, and June 15, 1921, such staples as potatoes, cotton, wool, corn, wheat, oats and alfalfa declined from 50 to 82 per cent during the same period. The average decline on all classes of livestock was 38.6 per cent, as compared with 57 for grain, 51 for hay, 46 for fruits and vegetables, 59 for farm seeds, 35 for dairy and poultry products, and 52.5 for miscellaneous commodities.

Wholesale meat prices also show heavy declines as compared with a year ago. Some of the most conspicuous declines, as quoted by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, follow.

Carcass Beef—Prime native steers, 42 per cent; good native steers, 41 per cent; medium, 40 per cent; heifers, good, 42 per cent; cows, 34 per cent; hindquarters, choice, 38 per cent; forequarters, choice, 46 per cent; loins, No. 1, 40 per cent; chucks, No. 1, 53 per cent; rounds, No. 1, 38 per cent; steer plates, 48 per cent.

Lamb—Choice lambs, 29 per cent; choice fores, 29 per cent; medium lambs, 26 per cent; medium fores, 36 per cent.

Fresh Pork—Dressed hogs, 32 per cent; pork loins, 39 per cent; leaf lard, 38 per cent; spare ribs, 60 per cent; butts, 41 per cent; skinned shoulders, 38 per cent; hams, 29 per cent.

By-Product Prices Fall Also.

By-product prices, too, have fallen tremendously. Comparisons follow:

| | Week of July 23, 1920 | Week of July 23, 1921 | Pct. De-crease |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Heavy native steer hides | \$0.30 | \$0.14 | 53 |
| Colorado native steer hides | .26½ | .12½ | 53 |
| Light native cow hides | .26 | .12 | 54 |
| Branded cow hides | .25 | .10½ | 58 |
| Edible tallow | .12½ | .06½ | 46 |
| Prime Oleo stearine | .13½ | .09½ | 25 |
| Extra Oleo Oil | .17½ | .09½ | 45 |
| Fertilizer: | | | |
| Dried Blood (per unit) | 8.20 | 2.55 | 69 |
| Tankage, concentrated (per unit) | 7.12½ | 2.37½ | 67 |

The following table, taken from a report by the United States Department of Agriculture, shows the estimated farm value of important farm products on June 15, 1920, and June 15, 1921, together with the percentage of decline on each article:

| Farm Product | Farm Value June 15, 1921 | Farm Value June 15, 1920 | Per Cent Decline |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Livestock | | | |
| Per 100 pounds: | | | |
| Hogs | \$ 7.22 | \$ 13.18 | 45 |
| Beef Cattle | 5.65 | 9.32 | 39 |
| Veal Calves | 7.43 | 11.68 | 36 |
| Sheep | 4.74 | 9.13 | 48 |
| Lambs | 7.59 | 12.82 | 41 |
| Per Head: | | | |
| Milk Cows | 59.80 | 94.56 | 36 |
| Horses | 97.92 | 129.94 | 25 |
| Grain, per bushel: | | | |
| *Corn | .922 | 1.856 | 66 |
| *Wheat | 1.122 | 2.536 | 56 |
| *Oats | .356 | 1.045 | 66 |
| *Barley | .506 | 1.42 | 64 |

Export trade from America will increase enormously if war in central Europe ceases, both economic and military. All American industries will profit by this the moment that European nations are given a chance to work independently and use their money for exchange of goods, instead of wasting it on soldiers and war materials. The United States packing industry will feel the effects of such a change in Europe as soon as it is effected.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|----|
| *Rye | 1.038 | 1.89 | 45 |
| *Buckwheat | 1.153 | 2.027 | 43 |
| Kaffir Corn | .62 | 1.54 | 60 |
| Hay, per ton: | | | |
| Timothy | 15.16 | 30.05 | 50 |
| Clover | 14.52 | 27.80 | 48 |
| Alfalfa | 10.64 | 24.20 | 56 |
| Prairie | 8.02 | 17.59 | 54 |
| *Hay, loose | 12.61 | 23.62 | 47 |
| Fruits and Vegetables: | | | |
| Apples, per bbl. | 4.92 | 8.21 | 40 |
| Beans, dry, per bus. | 2.82 | 4.49 | 37 |
| *Potatoes, per bu. | .699 | 3.86 | 82 |
| *Potatoes, sweet, per bu. | 1.25 | 2.136 | 41 |
| Cabbage | 4.04 | 5.47 | 26 |
| Onions | 1.58 | 2.64 | 48 |
| Farm Seeds, per bu.: | | | |
| Clover Seed | 10.20 | 26.21 | 61 |
| Timothy Seed | 2.99 | 5.46 | 45 |
| Alfalfa Seed | 8.73 | 20.42 | 57 |
| Cottonseed, per ton | 17.08 | 66.16 | 74 |
| *Flax Seed, per bu. | 1.458 | 3.596 | 59 |
| Miscellaneous: | | | |
| *Cotton, per lb. | .096 | .374 | 74 |
| Maple Sugar, per lb. | .207 | .351 | 41 |
| Maple Sirup, per gal. | 2.10 | 2.84 | 26 |
| Wool, per lb. | .154 | .386 | 60 |
| Broom Corn | .76 | 1.45 | 48 |
| Peanuts | .038 | .112 | 66 |
| Dairy and Poultry Pds. | | | |
| Butter | .291 | .516 | 44 |
| Eggs | .22 | .367 | 40 |
| Chickens | .211 | .271 | 22 |

* Indicates values on July 1, 1921 and July 1, 1920.

ONLY 23 DAYS' MEAT SUPPLY.

Cold storage stocks of meats and lard in the United States on July 1 would have been sufficient to fill national needs for only 23 days, if the country had to depend solely upon meats in storage and if the stocks all were available for immediate use, says a statement issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers. The actual weight of the cold storage stocks, as reported by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, was 1,195,822,000 pounds. This seems a large amount numerically, but, since the United States consumes in excess of 53,000,000 pounds of meat daily, it is in reality only a normal supply, and less by 192,000,000 pounds than on the corresponding date last year. More than 343,000,000 pounds of the stocks in storage on July 1 were in the process of cure and therefore unavailable for immediate use.

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS.

The Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce announces, subject to correction, the following preliminary figures from the 1920 census of agriculture for the United States, with comparative figures for 1910:

| | Jan. 1, 1920. | Apr. 15, 1910. |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| All live stock | \$7,966,362,496 | \$4,925,173,610 |
| Domestic animals | 7,605,917,190 | 4,760,660,063 |
| Horses | 1,783,307,389 | 2,083,588,195 |
| Mules | 778,768,092 | 525,391,863 |
| Asses and burros | 8,202,743 | 13,200,112 |
| Cattle | 3,634,334,614 | 1,499,523,607 |
| Beef cattle | 1,748,146,184 | |
| Dairy cattle | 1,886,188,430 | |
| Sheep | 306,152,231 | 232,841,585 |
| Goats | 17,344,440 | 6,176,423 |
| Swine | 988,807,681 | 390,338,308 |
| Poultry | 373,590,065 | 154,663,220 |
| Bees | 16,855,251 | 10,373,615 |
| Average value per head: | | |
| Horses | 90.13 | 105.06 |
| Mules | 142.88 | 124.80 |
| Cattle | 54.40 | 24.26 |
| Sheep | 11.30 | 4.44 |
| Swine | 16.66 | 6.86 |

*Includes \$76,682, the value of buffaloes, deer, and other miscellaneous animals.

Speaking of Bruises—

Fellow Members of the Institute:

How does the amount of bruised meat per head of cattle or hogs killed in your establishment compare with the average in our industry?

When your Committee on Bruised and Other Livestock Handling Losses was first appointed, the reports it obtained from members indicated that on account of bruises alone,—

Total Loss of Meat per Hog was $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Total Loss of Meat per Head of Cattle was 1.27 lbs.

But when the reports of members for the period from January 1, 1921, to May 28, 1921, were recently analyzed, they indicated that, from the same cause,—

Total Loss of Meat per Hog was $\frac{1}{13}$ lb.

Total Loss of Meat per Head of Cattle was $\frac{1}{5}$ lb.

In other words, **the rate of loss on account of bruises has been cut to less than one-sixth of its former size.** This saving, when applied to the total number of livestock slaughtered, means something substantial.

The Losses on account of bruises can be reduced still further.

Come to the

Annual Meeting of the Institute

Chicago August 8, 9, 10

and hear a discussion of this subject.

If your losses due to bruises are below the average, come and help your neighbor reduce his. If your losses from this source are above the average, can you afford to stay away?

Institute of American Meat Packers

22 West Monroe Street

Chicago, Illinois

TRADE GLEANINGS

Kingan & Company will erect a new building at 1121-23 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Federal Beef Company has been incorporated at Newark, N. J., with a capital of \$100,000.

The United Butchers Stock Rendering Co., Newark, N. J., is having plans drawn for a \$50,000 rendering plant.

The Fort Worth Packing Co., Fort Worth, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$125,000.

The slaughterhouse of George T. Ruefly, at Dover, Ohio, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$600.

The slaughterhouse of George Maulbetsch, at Middleton, Wis., has been destroyed by fire. The loss totals several thousand dollars.

Efforts are being made to establish an abattoir in Grand Rapids, Mich., by W. P. Hartman, secretary of the Western Michigan Development Bureau, and others.

Keith Neville was elected president and a director of the Skinner Packing Company, Omaha, Nebr., at a meeting of the directors of that company recently.

The Carstens Packing Company is installing a modern wholesale dressed meat market and cooling plant at 105 Front street, Portland, Ore., at a cost of about \$10,000.

The Pareo Manufacturing Company has been incorporated at Rochester, N. Y., with a capital of \$250,000. The company will manufacture soaps and polishing compounds.

The property of the Pilot Point Cotton Oil Mill Company, at Pilot Point, Aubrey and Tioga, Tex., has been purchased by the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Pilot Point and the First National Bank of Pilot Point.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by the Sunbeam Chemical Company, soap manufacturers at 2436 West 15th street, Chicago, Ill. The liabilities of the company are listed at \$462,376 and the assets \$773,000.

The Polk County Packing Company will open for business on August 1, at Bartow, Fla. The company has leased the cold storage department of the Crystal Ice Works and will engage in the wholesale slaughtering of cattle, hogs and sheep.

The Cooknut Corporation has been incorporated at Baltimore, Md., with a capital of \$500,000, and work has been begun on a new plant. It is said that this establishment will be the largest vegetable lard substitute factory in the east. The plant will have an initial output of 60,000 pounds per day.

I. C. C. HEAD RESIGNS.

Announcement has been made of the resignation of Edgar E. Clark as chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the nomination of Frederick I. Cox of Ohio to succeed him as a commissioner. The commission will elect its chairman from among its personnel and it is said that Commissioner McChord, the senior member, is the probable choice.

HORMEL KEEPS RIGHT ON GOING.

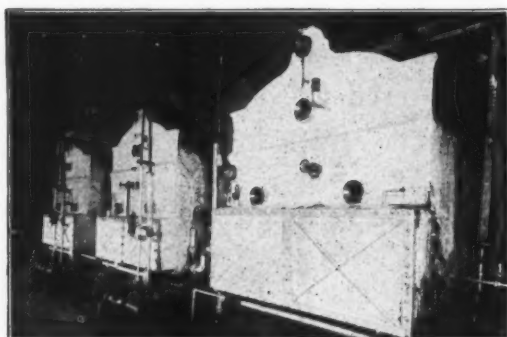
Conduct of the business of Geo. A. Hormel & Co. of Austin, Minn., one of the half-dozen largest packers in the country, has not been interrupted by the discovery of the defalcations of a trusted employee, which amounted to more than a million dollars. There will be no change whatever in the operating or sales policies of the business, which the officers state will be continued to capacity. In recent years the Hormel company had come to be known as one of the most active in the country, and though located in a small city in Minnesota, had established sales branches in far distant sections of the country. Business done last year aggregated over \$30,000,000. The peculations of the trusted employee referred to had been going on for some time, absolutely unknown to the company's officers, and the discovery of the huge defalcation was a stunning surprise. Financial support rallied to the company's aid at once, and the business will go on as usual.

LESS LIVESTOCK IN VICTORIA.

Census figures for the province of Victoria, Australia, as of March 31, 1921, show a considerable reduction in numbers of all classes of stock. Sheep show the greatest decrease, a reduction of almost one and one-half million.

The actual figures are as follows:

| | March, 1921. | March, 1920. | Decrease. |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| Dairy cows (milking and dry) | 620,005 | 623,652 | 3,647 |
| Other cattle | 955,154 | 1,007,463 | 52,314 |
| Total cattle | 1,575,159 | 1,631,120 | 55,961 |
| Hogs | 175,275 | 186,810 | 11,535 |
| Sheep | 12,971,084 | 14,422,745 | 1,451,661 |



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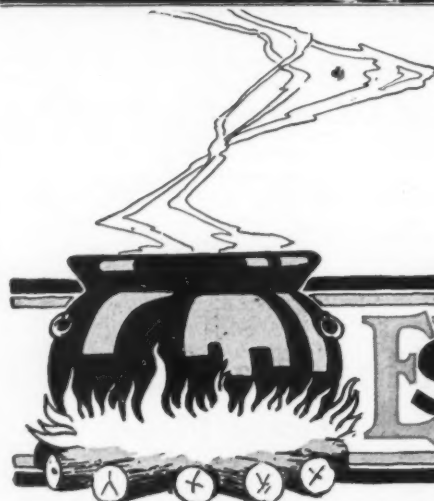
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A SAUSAGE CASINGS DUTY

Meat interests seeking to stimulate
meat consumption are now engaged,
among other things, in an effort to get
the public to eat more sausage. This is
advocated not only because sausage is a
succulent food, but strong emphasis is put
on its cheapness in these days of need for
economy.

A prime requisite to sausage popularity
is quality, and before passing to the sub-
ject of price a word might be said here

on the subject of quality. If sausage con-
sumption is to be increased, sausage qual-
ity must be maintained. Sausage manu-
facturers might well emulate the example
of the Cincinnati sausagemakers, who put
quality first, with the result that there is
no falling-off in sausage demand in their
market. Making sausage out of poor mate-
rials for the sake of price or profit con-
siderations is the worst way in the world
to stimulate sausage consumption.

But if sausage is to be offered to con-
sumers as a cheap meat food, it must be
both good and cheap. One way to make
it dear and to discourage consumption is
to put a tariff duty on imported sausage
casings. The Fordney bill, which has
passed the House and is now before the
Senate, proposes a 15 per cent duty on
sausage casings, which have been free of
duty for more than fifty years.

It is claimed that the entire sausage-
making industry is now based on duty-free
casings, and that the change proposed
would seriously affect all branches of the
industry and work a hardship to importers,
manufacturers, retailers and consumers.
Those who oppose this new tariff submit
the following points which are worthy of
consideration by all who are interested in
increasing the demand for sausage:

Imported sheep casings are absolutely
necessary for the manufacture of so-called
frankfurter sausages, one of the most pop-
ular food articles in this country. Fully
85 per cent of the requirements of sausage-
makers for sheep casings must be met
by importations, as the domestic sheep
casings, being inferior in quality and in-
sufficient in quantity, supply less than 15
per cent of the requirements.

Sausage casings produced in the United
States, which are chiefly hog and cattle
casings, require no protection, there being
a large surplus, which is exported. The
total exports of casings of all kinds in
1919 were valued at \$6,810,000, as com-
pared with importations valued at \$5,629,-
000, the latter representing chiefly sheep
casings.

A duty on sausage casings would in no
way help the farmer, as he does not sell
the sausage casings separately, but only
the livestock, and the value of the intes-
tines in a raw state is too insignificant to
affect the price he will receive for his
cattle.

The proposed duty on sausage casings
would add about one-half cent per pound
to the cost of sausage, and would be
passed on by sausage manufacturers, job-
bers and retailers until the cost of sausage
to the consumer would be raised from one
to two cents per pound, and would be
borne by these least able to pay more for
their food. While the Government would
derive a revenue of \$600,000 per annum
from the tax on sausage casings, consum-
ers would pay \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 per
year more for their sausage. This bur-
den would be strongly resented by all
classes, and especially by the great masses
of the working people.

The agricultural schedule of the Ford-
ney bill, under which sausage casings
appear, will be taken up by the Senate
finance committee about August 5 or 6.
Those who desire to protest against this
proposed duty should send their protests

at once to a member of the Senate finance
committee which consists of the following:

Republicans—Boise Penrose, Pennsyl-
vania; Porter J. McCumber, North Da-
kota; Reed Smoot, Utah; Robert M. La-
Follette, Wisconsin; Wm. P. Dillingham,
Vermont; George P. McLane, Connecticut;
Charles Curtis, Kansas; James E. Watson,
Indiana; Wm. M. Calder, New York; How-
ard Sutherland, West Virginia.

Democrats—Furnifold M. Simmons,
North Carolina; John Sharp Williams,
Mississippi; Andrieus A. Jones, New Mex-
ico; Peter G. Gerry, Rhode Island; James
A. Reed, Missouri; David I. Walsh, Massa-
chusetts.

Only concerted and vigorous action will
be effective, and in its own interest it is
claimed that the meat industry should not
fail to voice an energetic opposition to a
duty on sausage casings.

KEEP THE MAILS SAFE

Speaking of some of the inequalities in
Uncle Sam's postal service, it is interest-
ing to note that said relative now has in
use for first-class mail a rubber stamp
reading "Damaged in Air Plane Fire." Mail
airplane fires evidently have become
a common occurrence, which is regret-
table to say the least, inasmuch as air-
planes carry nothing but first-class mail
of an important nature. If this form of
delivery is proving so hazardous to im-
portant mail it might be discarded, or at
least dispensed with until it can be made
safe.

Of course it is unfair to condemn this
modern and speedy form of mail delivery
until it has been given a thorough trial.
It is highly probable that in due time air-
plane mail delivery will be made as safe
as any other form, and its development
should be encouraged by all possible
means. Nevertheless the primary object
of the mail service is safe delivery, and
safe handling of valuable mail should not
be sacrificed for the sake of speed.

A LOCAL MEAT CAMPAIGN

The various livestock and meat inter-
ests in Cincinnati, Ohio, are co-operating
in a campaign to promote meat consump-
tion. Ads have been run in the local
papers carrying such headlines as the
following: "Less expensive meat cuts ease
strain on family budgets," and "Careful
domestic buying solves the problem of
high retail meat prices." The importance
of meat as muscle and brain building food
is brought out in the ads, as well as the
nutritional value of many of the cheaper
cuts.

The greatness of the livestock and pack-
ing industry in Cincinnati is one of the
subjects dwelt upon. Along the same line
the ads mention the stock yards and com-
mission firms, their place in the industry
and their functions in the economical mar-
keting of livestock. This is a first-class
idea for other localities to follow.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises Myrick D. Harding, general superintendent Armour & Company; W. B. Farris, general superintendent Morris & Company; Jacob Moog, vice-president Wilson & Company; F. J. Gardner, general superintendent Swift & Company; John Robertson, general superintendent Miller & Hart; Arthur Cushman, general superintendent Allied Packers, Inc.; Geo. M. Foster, general superintendent John Morrell & Co.; Sioux Falls, S. D., and J. J. Cuff, general manager Jacob Doid Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

HANDLING TANKAGE AND BLOOD.

A subscriber in England writes for information as follows:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

The writer of the interesting article on "Labor-Saving Devices in Meat Packing," which appeared in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER on June 19th last year referred to the method of running tankage and blood direct to the dryers and dispensing entirely with the pressing, and it was stated that that system was very successful in handling blood.

In the meantime we have asked various firms, whose advertisements appear in your journal, to send particulars of any machines they may be supplying for the direct drying of fresh pigs' blood, for use in poultry foods, etc. Our inquiries received very prompt and careful attention in your country, but we find it difficult to arrive at a decision in this matter because so many different types of machine have been offered.

Believing, as we do, that the maximum amount of nutriment from dried edible products is secured by drying at low temperature in vacuo, we would prefer to use vacuum drying plant provided that such is entirely suitable for blood.

We have been told that in Paris horse blood is dried by being sprayed into heated chambers, but we do not know whether the so-called "spray dryers" are success-

fully employed in the United States for this purpose.

It has been suggested to us that the drying could be done on the external surface of hollow steel cylinders, heated internally by steam, and called "drum cylinders." We have seen these used in the manufacture of milk powder, but we do not know how blood would behave in these heated rollers, operated as they are sometimes under atmospheric pressure and sometimes under vacuum.

At present our blood goes to isolated manure works, but we would rather dry it on the spot, while it is quite fresh, if possible. Any advice that you may be able to give us in this matter will be very greatly valued.

To this the Committee on Packing Practice replies as follows:

This inquiry refers particularly to blood and certain kinds of tankage and is discussed as follows:

Tankage.—On articles such as pecks, lungs and livers, that contain very little grease, it is advisable to dry them directly in the dryers. It is a waste of time and money to cook them and then press them in the presses before drying, because in the original form they contain very little more moisture than they would contain after coming from the press.

Blood.—On blood it has been thoroughly demonstrated that it can be dried directly in the dryers of the cylinder type, and in America this is the prevailing method of converting blood into stock foods or blood meal. The raw blood is dumped into the dryer and dried under vacuum, which produces a meat meal and without very much odor.

Many American firms use the cylinder dryer for drying even the blood that is sold as green dried blood, but this is not at all times economical, because the green dried blood has 75 per cent moisture when it goes into the dryer, and pressing blood under modern presses you can bring the moisture down to 55 per cent. Therefore, it is economical to press your general run of blood before you dry it, although the length of time the blood is cooked and finally dried is so great that deterioration sets in and the dried blood has quite an odor.

Many firms prefer to spend a little extra in steam and produce a high-grade blood without this odor. Of course, it is absolutely necessary to run it direct to the cylinder dryers when making stock food or blood meal.

We have never had any experience, nor have we ever heard of blood being dried by spraying into heated chambers. We do know of this method being used on milk, eggs and products of this kind.

We do not consider it practical to dry this blood on the external surface of hol-

low steel cylinders, heated internally by steam, and called "drum dryers." This is the method that is used extensively in America for drying liquid "stick" and making it into concentrated tankage, and we consider it the most expensive method of drying any kind of product that we dry, so far as steam is concerned.

If there is anything additional in the way of information that we can furnish on the subject, will be glad to do so.

SAVING LOW GRADE GREASES.

Low prices for many by-products have caused packers in some instances to consider the advisability of giving up the saving of low grade materials. One packer in the South writes:

On account of the very low prices offered and the poor demand for low grade greases which has prevailed for a long time we are wondering if it will pay to continue saving this low grade material. The cost of labor in manufacturing, the cost of cooperage to put it up, and the cost of freight to move it totals now more than the best price offered. Even at the low price offered, buyers seem indifferent towards these goods.

It seems to us it is poor business policy to continue to save this material unless there are indications of a better outlook in the future. We would greatly appreciate it if you will give us some idea as to the feeling in the trade on the outlook for this material.

To this the Committee on Packinghouse Practice replies:

The Committee does not feel it advisable to discontinue the saving of this grease at the present time, even though the price is very low. We understand that this grease has been selling around 2c to 2½c loose, with very little demand in the South, and it is necessary to ship it north, especially in view of the fact that the distillation plants, candle factories and soap works are largely in the North.

The general trade usually handles this product in tank cars, which saves the cost of cooperage, packing and tare on the freight.

If the inquirer goes to any great expense in recovering this low grade grease, then tiercing it and shipping it to Chicago or Cincinnati and paying long freight, it is quite true that there will not be much left on the net at the present time, but we feel that this condition may not prevail indefinitely, as inedibles are doing better from a soap demand at the present time as against a few months ago.

It is always a dangerous move to waste product at any time, and sometimes it pays a concern to save product, even at a loss, rather than break down the general thought in the minds of the workmen that the product has no value and might easily be wasted.

F. C. ROGERS
BROKER

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Do you need a good Packinghouse Superintendent or Foreman?

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head re quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Market Strong—Hogs Continue Advance —Foreign Demand Less Active—Domestic Cash Trade Fair.

The market for hog products the past week has been fairly active on the whole, although trade was not large, with the undertone very firm. Prices, after selling off in a fair way from the high levels of last week, with less aggressive commission house demand and scattered realizing, resumed the upward trend this week, particularly in lard, with the distant positions back to about the season's best levels.

The greatest stimulant to the market has been the action of live hogs, the market reaching new highs for the movement, top hogs selling up to \$11.50 per 100 lbs. A good deal of realizing took place on the let-up in foreign demand for hog products, and on temporary weakness in the English lard market, the latter undoubtedly reflecting the persistent weakness in foreign exchange, but the offerings appeared to be well absorbed, and speculative interest for a rise appeared to increase on the setback.

About the middle of the week there was considerable buying of lard credited to foreign account. A feature of importance in the lard market the past week was the buying of January lard against sales of January cottonseed oil. January lard came on the board about 65 points over January cotton oil, which induced considerable spreading between the two commodities, and the difference later widened to about 150 points. It was figured that either January lard was too low, or cottonseed oil too high. Some interests who are taking a bearish stand on the lard market contend that the January delivery is too high. They figure that September and October lard is based upon \$1.10 corn, whereas the January lard will be made out of corn that will not cost above 60c per bu.

There is a great deal of logic in this calculation, but the law of averages between various commodities has all been shot to pieces within the past few years. For instance, at the present time the price of wheat is more than twice the levels of corn. Cotton oil is out of line with lard, and also with cotton. The situation prevailing—that is, the supply and demand for the various commodities—has made for considerable unsettlement in the normal differences. It might be that the cotton oil and lard differences will work out this year, but present conditions do not point that way. There is a good supply of lard in stock, and plenty of hogs and corn in the country, while the cotton oil carry-over will be below normal, and at the most optimistic estimate the cotton crop will be decidedly below last year, which necessarily means a reduced cotton oil crush.

While there is reason to believe that there will be no shortage of lard the coming season, there is room for doubt as to whether or not there will be sufficient cotton oil to go around. Time alone will tell the tale. Should the lard market dip far below the usual cotton oil difference, the consumption of lard, if anything, should be stimulated, but owing to prevailing conditions, it is difficult to say whether or not lard consumption would be increased. This standpoint is taken on the fact that Europe—whom everybody concedes is financially embarrassed—has been a very heavy buyer of pure lard recently, notwithstanding the

fact that compound lard and other vegetable fats could have been bought as substitutes, at a substantial saving in value. It is equally true that some of the rye-bread eating countries have been paying higher prices for rye in the United States than for wheat, all of which goes to unbalance relative difference calculations.

The past week has seen quite an important letup in European buying, undoubtedly influenced partly by the pronounced weakness in exchange. At any rate, it was natural for some pause in the demand, as the takings recently have been huge. The English market reacted quite sharply, but during the middle of the week recovered almost as rapidly. The foreign grease situation is undoubtedly strong. Domestic cash trade has been fair. Hog receipts were not large, but are about an average for this season of the year.

Exports of lard the past week were nearly 21,000,000 lbs., of which about 7,000,000 lbs. went to English ports, 7,500,000 to Germany, nearly 2,000,000 to Antwerp, 700,000 lbs. to France and 1,250,000 lbs. to other continental ports. The exports of meats last week were 16,697,000 lbs., of which nearly 11,500,000 lbs. went to England, 2,358,000 lbs. to Germany, 1,143,000 to Antwerp and 1,600,000 lbs. to the continent and elsewhere. The exports of pork for the week were only 525 bbls. The exports of lard the present week continue on the same scale, New York alone clearing about 4,500,000 lbs. the first three days.

The corn crop prospects continue rather ideal, excepting that considerable emphasis was laid upon the droughty conditions throughout the belt by the Government, and unless immediate moisture is experienced the bumper crop prospects will be materially lessened.

The receipts of hogs at the leading western markets last week were about 487,000, against 471,000 the previous week and 456,000 for the same week last year; since March 1st the total is 10,500,000 lbs., against 10,468,000 last year.

The average weight of hogs received at Chicago last week was 243 lbs., against 238 the previous week, 244 a year ago and 247 two years ago. The average price of hogs at Chicago has been about 10 cents, against 10c a week ago, 14.80c a year ago, and 22c two years ago.

The following table shows the number of hogs packed at Chicago Feb. 26th to date, in the years named:

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1921.....2,447,000 | 1918.....2,934,000 |
| 1920.....2,303,000 | 1917.....2,474,000 |
| 1919.....2,987,000 | 1916.....2,700,000 |

PORK.—Outside of a firm undertone, there was little feature to this market. Domestic trade is moderate, and export interest light. Prices in the west, however, are firm, and have a holding influence on the eastern market. At New York mess pork was quoted at \$24.50@25.00, family \$30@33 and short clears \$22.50@26.00. At Chicago mess was quotable at \$19.50.

LARD.—Export demand for lard was quieter, but the market maintained a strong tone. Prime western at New York was quoted at \$12.80@12.90, middle western at \$12.50@12.60. New York City 12c per lb. nominal, refined to the Continent 14½c, South American 14½c, Brazil kegs 15½c, and compound lard 10½@11c. At Chicago regular lard in round lots was quoted at July price to 5 points over, loose lard 75 points under September, and leaf lard around \$10.90.

BEEF.—The market continued slow, but remained steadily held. At New York mess was quoted at \$12@14, packet \$14@15, family \$16@17, and extra India mess \$20 @22.

CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Sales of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a week and a year ago, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending July 21, 1921.

| | CATTLE. | | | Top price good steers | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Week ending July 21, 1920. | Same week ending July 14, 1920. | Week ending July 14, 1921. | Week ending July 21, 1920. | Same week ending July 14, 1920. | Week ending July 14, 1921. |
| Toronto (U. S. Y.) | 5,140 | 5,041 | 3,715 | \$7.55 | \$16.50 | \$7.55 |
| Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.) | 479 | 833 | 736 | 7.00 | 14.50 | 7.50 |
| Montreal (E. End) | 578 | 929 | 551 | 7.00 | 14.50 | 7.50 |
| Winnipeg | 2,214 | 2,821 | 2,117 | 6.50 | 14.00 | 6.50 |
| Calgary | 696 | 1,125 | 846 | 5.75 | 11.35 | 6.35 |
| Edmonton | 241 | 381 | 412 | 6.00 | 11.00 | 6.50 |

| | CALVES. | | | Top price good calves | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Week ending July 21, 1920. | Same week ending July 14, 1920. | Week ending July 14, 1921. | Week ending July 21, 1920. | Same week ending July 14, 1920. | Week ending July 14, 1921. |
| Toronto (U. S. Y.) | 1,521 | 1,507 | 527 | 10.50 | 19.00 | 10.50 |
| Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.) | 854 | 1,338 | 1,270 | 8.00 | 14.00 | 8.00 |
| Montreal (E. End) | 612 | 1,098 | 678 | 8.00 | 14.00 | 8.00 |
| Winnipeg | 232 | 532 | 344 | 8.50 | 15.00 | 8.50 |
| Calgary | 117 | 94 | 150 | 6.50 | 13.00 | 7.00 |
| Edmonton | 30 | 68 | 77 | 7.00 | 12.00 | 9.00 |

CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Sales of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending July 21, 1921, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with top prices for selects, compared to a week and a year ago:

| | Sales | | | Top price selects— | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Week ending July 21, 1920. | Same week ending July 14, 1920. | Week ending July 14, 1921. | Week ending July 21, 1920. | Same week ending July 14, 1920. | Week ending July 14, 1921. |
| Toronto (U. S. Y.) | 3,312 | 4,343 | 1,958 | \$13.00 | \$21.00 | \$11.50 |
| Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.) | 1,650 | 1,722 | 1,554 | 14.00 | 21.50 | 13.50 |
| Montreal (E. End) | 821 | 1,090 | 488 | 14.00 | 21.50 | 13.50 |
| Winnipeg | 1,692 | 3,261 | 1,711 | 13.50 | 18.50 | 11.50 |
| Calgary | 464 | 350 | 610 | 13.00 | 18.25 | 11.75 |
| Edmonton | 236 | 391 | 396 | 12.25 | 18.00 | 11.25 |

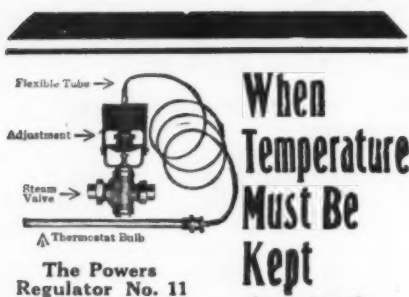
CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Sales of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for good lambs, compared to a week ago and a year ago, are reported by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending July 21, 1921, as follows:

| | Sales | | | Top price good lambs | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Week ending July 21, 1920. | Same week ending July 14, 1920. | Week ending July 14, 1921. | Week ending July 21, 1920. | Same week ending July 14, 1920. | Week ending July 14, 1921. |
| Toronto (U. S. Y.) | 4,905 | 4,347 | 1,819 | \$13.00 | \$17.00 | \$13.25 |
| Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.) | 2,445 | 1,864 | 1,491 | 10.00 | 16.00 | 9.50 |
| Montreal (E. End) | 1,081 | 1,198 | 598 | 10.00 | 16.00 | 9.50 |
| Winnipeg | 640 | 856 | 654 | 13.75 | 13.00 | 12.50 |
| Calgary | 904 | 133 | 549 | 9.00 | 13.50 | 11.50 |
| Edmonton | 345 | 227 | 100 | 10.00 | 14.00 | 12.00 |

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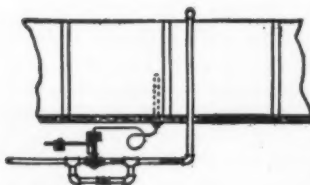
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1441-A)

Typical installation of the No. 11 Regulator in a Hog Scalding Tank. Arrangement may be modified for other conditions.

Packing House By-Products Markets

Blood.

Chicago, July 28, 1921.

There was another comparatively good trade in blood this week. Prices advanced around 25c per unit over last week. Bulk high grade ground went around \$2.75, although some sellers were holding firmly at \$3.00. Sellers and buyers were unable to get together on concentrated.

| | Unit Ammonia |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Ground | \$2.75@3.00 |
| Crush and unground | 2.40@2.60 |
| Ground concentrated tankage | 2.50@2.75 |
| Unground | 2.25@2.35 |

Digester Hog Tankage Materials.

Another good market this week. There was a further advance of 25c per unit ammonia, making a gain of 75c to \$1.00 over the season's low point. Bulk of trading was at \$2.50@2.75, with one extra fancy lot, finely ground, at \$3.00. Shipments were mainly for August to September, inclusive.

| | Unit Ammonia |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Ground, 11-12% ammonia | \$2.75@3.00 |
| Unground, 10-11% ammonia | 2.50@2.65 |
| Unground, 7-9% ammonia | 2.25@2.40 |

Fertilizer Tankage Materials.

Demand for fertilizer materials continued at a very low ebb, although there were a few more inquiries than last week. Prices were nominally steady. Hoof meal was held at \$2.25 without buyers. One carload of liquid stick went at the outside price of \$1.75 f. o. b. Missouri river market. Hair tankage was a drug on the market.

| | Unit Ammonia |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| High grade ground, 10-11% ammonia | \$2.00@2.25 |
| Lower grade ground, 6-9% ammonia | 1.75@1.90 |
| High grade unground | 1.75@1.85 |
| Medium grade unground | 1.50@1.65 |
| Low grade and country reed, unground | 1.25@1.50 |
| Bone tankage, unground | 1.50@1.75 |
| Hoof meal | 2.00@2.25 |
| Liquid stick | 1.25@1.50 |
| Hair tankage, dry, unground | 1.00@1.25 |
| Garbage tankage, ground | 1.00@1.25 |

Bone Meals.

Demand for bone meals continued good with sales in line with those of last week, namely, \$24 for dark, raw, and \$20 for 1% and 65% steamed. Unground steamed was without interest to buyers.

| | Per Ton. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Raw bone meal | \$23.00@25.00 |
| Steamed, ground | 19.00@22.00 |
| Steamed, unground | 14.00@16.00 |
| Grinding hoofs, pig toes, waste horns | 16.00@18.00 |

Cracklings.

Had offerings been available there would have been a much better business this week. Prices held firmly at last week's range.

| | Per Ton. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Pork, according to grease and quality | \$65.00@70.00 |
| Beef, according to grease and quality | 55.00@60.00 |

Glue and Gelatine Stocks.

There was no change in this department of the trade, demand continuing narrow and prices nominally steady at the following range:

| | Per Ton. |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Calf stock | \$50.00@60.00 |
| Edible pig skin strips | 45.00@50.00 |
| Rejected manufacturing bones | 30.00@35.00 |
| Horn Piths | 20.00@25.00 |
| Cattle jaw, skulls and knuckles | 18.00@20.00 |
| Junk and hotel kitchen bones | 12.00@15.00 |
| Hog, calf and sheep bones | 16.00@17.00 |
| Sinews, pizzels and hide trimmings | 18.00@20.00 |
| Sheep trimmings | 10.00@12.00 |

Horns, Hoofs and Mfg. Bones.

A little better demand in this department of the trade this week, although prices continued on the lowest level of the year.

| | Per Ton. |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| No. 1 horns | \$150.00@175.00 |
| No. 2 horns | 100.00@125.00 |
| No. 3 horns | 25.00@ 50.00 |
| Hoofs, black | 20.00@ 25.00 |
| Hoofs, striped | 25.00@ 30.00 |
| Hoofs, white | 30.00@ 35.00 |
| Round shin bones, heavies | 50.00@ 55.00 |
| Round shin bones, lights | 40.00@ 45.00 |
| Flat shin bones, heavies | 42.50@ 47.50 |
| Flat shin bones, lights | 35.00@ 40.00 |
| Thigh bones, heavies | 47.50@ 52.50 |
| Thigh bones, lights | 40.00@ 45.00 |

Hog Hair.

Very limited demand for all grades of hog hair this week, with prices nominally steady at around 1 1/4c per pound f. o. b. producers' plants for coil and field dried. Processed winter hog hair was saleable at around 4c basis Chicago freight. Summer hair is being side-stepped by all buyers.

Pig Skin Strips.

Nothing new to report in this department of the trade this week. More and more producers are now saving their strips and buyers again said that they are pretty well loaded up with stocks, which will probably cover their actual requirements for several months to come.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending July 23, 1921, with comparisons:

| | Week ended July 23, 1921. | Week ended July 24, 1920. | From Nov. 1, 1920, to July 23, 1921. |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| United Kingdom | 50 | 2,949 | 1,535 |
| Continent | 200 | 2,949 | 14,891 |
| So. and Cent. Amer. | 125 | 125 | 2,910 |
| West Indies | 125 | 125 | 12,113 |
| B. N. A. Colonies | 125 | 125 | 804 |
| Other countries | 125 | 125 | 564 |

| | | | |
|-------|-----|-------|--------|
| Total | 375 | 2,949 | 32,907 |
|-------|-----|-------|--------|

BACON AND HAM, LBS.

| | | | |
|---------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| United Kingdom | 12,410,000 | 7,563,800 | 292,946,800 |
| Continent | 2,820,000 | 2,975,800 | 118,213,200 |
| So. and Cent. Amer. | 328,000 | 328,000 | 639,531 |
| West Indies | 328,000 | 328,000 | 9,818,240 |
| B. N. A. Colonies | 328,000 | 328,000 | 165,008 |
| Other countries | 328,000 | 328,000 | 505,958 |

| | | | |
|-------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Total | 15,558,000 | 10,607,600 | 422,280,217 |
|-------|------------|------------|-------------|

LARD, LBS.

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| United Kingdom | 8,864,190 | 7,289,808 | 234,100,824 |
| Continent | 9,644,813 | 2,664,500 | 351,787,397 |
| So. and Cent. Amer. | 22,000 | 244,000 | 1,095,449 |
| West Indies | 22,000 | 22,000 | 7,904,298 |
| B. N. A. Colonies | 22,000 | 22,000 | 47,447 |
| Other countries | 22,000 | 22,000 | 188,176 |

| | | | |
|-------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Total | 18,531,003 | 10,190,608 | 595,132,591 |
|-------|------------|------------|-------------|

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

| | Pork, lbs. | Bacon and hams, lbs. | Lard, lbs. |
|--------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| From— | | | |
| New York | 250 | 10,312,000 | 14,862,003 |
| Philadelphia | 250 | 234,000 | 188,000 |
| Baltimore | 250 | 328,000 | 78,000 |
| New Orleans | 125 | 328,000 | 78,000 |
| Montreal | 125 | 4,584,000 | 3,403,000 |

| | | | |
|-------------|-----|------------|------------|
| Total, week | 375 | 15,558,000 | 18,531,003 |
|-------------|-----|------------|------------|

| | | | |
|---------------|-----|------------|------------|
| Previous week | 263 | 12,701,500 | 20,275,157 |
|---------------|-----|------------|------------|

| | | | |
|---------------|-----|------------|------------|
| Two weeks ago | 100 | 14,537,000 | 18,658,474 |
|---------------|-----|------------|------------|

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------|------------|------------|
| Cor. week, 1920 | 2,949 | 10,607,600 | 10,190,608 |
|-----------------|-------|------------|------------|

Comparative summary of aggregate exports in lbs., from Nov. 1, 1920, to July 23, 1921:

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1920 to 1921, 1919 to 1920, Increase. | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Pork | 5,581,400 | 8,145,800 | † 1,564,400 |
|------|-----------|-----------|-------------|

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Bacon and Hams | 422,280,217 | 195,420,419 | † 226,859,798 |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|

| | | | |
|------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Lard | 595,132,591 | 469,225,732 | † 125,906,859 |
|------|-------------|-------------|---------------|

† Decrease.

CALDWELL GEARS



Machine Molded Gears, cast teeth, one inch pitch and up.

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A complete line of Elevating, Conveying and Power Transmitting Machinery.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market for tallow the past week has remained very quiet and was nominally unchanged. Reports have been current that soap-makers who recently re-sold some cotton oil have been quietly picking up some round lots of tallow, but no important sales have come to light. Interest in South American tallow is also small, and no important changes have occurred in tallow at Liverpool, although the market there the past week was unchanged to a shilling higher with choice Australian at 42s 6d and good mixed at 39s 6d. Offerings are not large, and outside of sales late last week of 300 drums of special loose at 4½c, no important transactions were recorded. At New York prime city was quoted at 3½c nominal, special loose at 4½c, and edible 6@6½c. At Chicago packers' No. 1 was quoted at 4¼@4½c, and edible 6¾@7c.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market was dull and unchanged, although quotations cover a wide range. Consuming demand is somewhat smaller, although the undertone is very steady. Offerings are not large, and generally the New York market is called 10c nominal, but leading interests state that that level hardly represents the market. At Chicago oleo-stearine was 10¼@10½c.

OLEO OIL.—The market was less active with a pause in the demand from consumers, but the undertone has remained firm, and offerings on the whole are limited. At New York extra was quoted at 11½c nominal. At Chicago extra oleo oil was 9¼@9½c.

SEE PAGE 35 FOR LATER MARKETS.

LARD OIL.—Outside of the strength in the edible grade, which is due to the strength in pure lard, there was little feature or change in the situation. At New York edible was quoted at \$1.20 per gallon, extra No. 1 at 67¢@72¢; No. 1 at 62¢@65¢, and No. 2 at 60¢@61¢.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market was inactive, but was maintained at the levels of a week ago. At New York pure oil was quoted at 72¢@75¢ per gallon; extra No. 1 at 67¢@70¢; No. 1 at 62¢@65¢, and No. 2 at 58¢@60¢.

GREASES.—While the market generally is quiet, the undertone is stronger. The better feeling in tallow is having some effect. Sales of white grease at Chicago equivalent to 7¼c New York for export are reported. Good greases are in small supply, but general demand is still slack. At New York yellow and choice house are 3@3¼c nominal; brown, 3@3¼c; and white, 5¼@7¼c, according to quality. At Chicago brown was 2½@3c; house, 2½@3c; yellow, 3¼@4c; and choice white, 5¼@6c.

"BOSS" IN PAGEANT OF PROGRESS.

It was a splendid idea of Chicago's leading business men to use the city's five-million-dollar Municipal Pier for a Pageant of Progress Exposition from July 30th to August 14th. Progress is the rule of the day, and everybody is interested in what has been and is continually accomplished in the sanitary manufacturing of all kinds of food products. In the space reserved for the packing industry the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company will show its exhibit of "Boss" machines in operation. Packers and butchers attending the Pageant or the Convention should not fail to see this exhibit, as it will prove of great interest to them.

EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Meat trade conditions for the week at New York, Philadelphia and Boston are reviewed by the United States Bureau of Markets as follows:

Unfavorable weather and high temperatures generally throughout the east were contributing factors to a slow demand for all classes of fresh meats. Beef was relatively more steady than other meats, and slight additional gains after Monday's advance were registered at some markets. With the exception of pork at Boston, the tendency on other meats was sharply downward after Monday, closing prices were steady to slightly lower than a week ago.

The slumpy condition of the Philadelphia beef market was in striking contrast to conditions elsewhere, with good and medium steers affected most. Following Monday's sharp advance Boston made additional gains of 50¢@75¢ on all grades of steers, and up to \$1 on cows, and closed from \$1.50@2.00 above one week ago. New York lost \$1 on medium and common steers, but held Monday's advance on all others, and closed unevenly 50¢ to \$2 above the previous Friday. The switching of demand from hindquarter to forequarter cuts at Philadelphia resulted in an accumulation of the former, and that market was generally weak and unsettled, but slightly steadier near the close. The light offerings of bulls were sold at prices steady to 50¢ higher than a week ago. The demand for Kosher beef was uneven and prices fluctuated; New York declined \$1 after midweek and Boston gained 50¢.

The supply of veal was in excess of the demand and prices moved sharply downward, with New York showing the greatest weakness and closing prices there being \$2 below a week ago. Other markets were off \$1.00@2.00 at the close.

Although a strong demand for a higher range of lamb prices was made at all markets on Monday the continued slow demand and forced sales resulted in sharp and uneven breaks throughout the remainder of the week, and closing prices were unevenly \$1.00@2.00 below last Friday. Philadelphia was the weak spot, and reached a demoralized state late in the week. New York reacted late under an improved demand and made uneven gain.

With receipts of mutton generally light, the demand was not equal to the supply, and prices were again lowered, closing mostly \$1 below a week ago.

The strength of the Boston market was an outstanding feature of eastern pork trade, and was in marked contrast to the slumpy condition elsewhere. New York and Philadelphia lost all of Monday's advances and closed slightly below a week ago, while Boston made additional gains until late Thursday, when pressure to affect a clearance caused prices to sag, but the close was \$1.00@1.50 over the previous week.

Boston closed steady to easier on beef, veal, lamb and pork weak and unevenly lower. Demand today is very limited. Some beef and pork will be carried over, other meats clearing up fairly well under forced sales. New York closed strong on good and choice beef, lower grades steady. Lamb strong, veal weak and pork steady. Some late arriving cars of beef and lamb will be carried, otherwise there is a fair clearance. Philadelphia closed weak on veal, mutton and pork, with lambs demoralized and most bids being a sale. There will be a carryover of all classes.

If you are looking for a good position watch the "Wanted" page.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 27.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. avg., 24½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 24c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 23c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 23½c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 23c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 23c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. avg., 26½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 26½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 26c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 26c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 26c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 26c.

Skinny Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. avg., 26c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 26c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 26c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 25½c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 25c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. avg., 28½c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 28½c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 28½c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 28c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 27½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. avg., 13¼c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 12½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 12c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. avg., 13¼c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 13½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 12½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 12½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. avg., 26c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 22c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 17½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 15½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 14½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. avg., 21c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 18c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 16½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 14½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 13½c.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, July 27, 1921.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 30¢@34¢; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 26c; 10@12 lbs., 25½c; 12@14 lbs., 25c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 21c; 10@12 lbs., 20c; 12@14 lbs., 19c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 18c; 12@14 lbs., 17c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 15c; 8@10 lbs., 16c; 10@12 lbs., 15c; 12@14 lbs., 14c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 15c; 12@14 lbs., 14c; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs., 27c; 10@12 lbs., 27c; 12@14 lbs., 26c; dressed hogs, 17½c; city steam lard, 12¼@12½c; compound, 11¢@11½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 25c; 10@12 lbs., 24c; 12@14 lbs., 23c; 14@16 lbs., 20c; skinned shoulders, 15c; boneless butts, 23c; Boston butte, 15c; lean trimmings, 12c; regular trimmings, 9c; spareribs, 8c; neck ribs, 3c; kidneys, 5c; livers, 3c; pig tongues, 9c; pig tails, 9c.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

Editor's Note.—This statement is prepared weekly by the Institute of American Meat Packers from information obtained from The Merchants Loan and Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois.

| Country—Monetary unit. | Par value in U. S. money. | Unit value on July 28. |
|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Austria—Krone | \$0.203 | \$0.0012 |
| Belgium—Franc | .193 | .0749 |
| Czechoslovakia—Krone | . | .0126 |
| Denmark—Krone | .268 | .1512 |
| Finland—Finnmark | .193 | .0162 |
| France—Franc | .193 | .0769 |
| Germany—Mark | .238 | .0125 |
| Great Britain—Pound | 4.866 | 3.57 |
| Greece—Drachma | .193 | .0550 |
| Italy—Lira | .193 | .0412 |
| Japan—Yen | .408 | .4850 |
| Yugo-Slavia—Krone | . | .0057 |
| Netherlands—Florin | .402 | .3075 |
| Norway—Krone | .268 | .1290 |
| Poland—Polish Mark | . | .0005 |
| Roumania—Leu | .193 | .0128 |
| Russia—Rouble | .515 | ... |
| Serbia—Dinar | .193 | .0235 |
| Spain—Peseta | .193 | .1288 |
| Sweden—Krona | .268 | .2050 |
| Switzerland—Franc | .193 | .1645 |
| Turkey—Turkish Pound | 4.40 | ... |

*No par of exchange has been determined upon and will probably not be fixed until after the Allies have decided upon all of the requirements from those countries.

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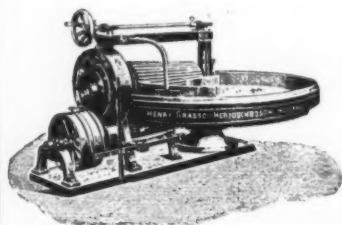
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SOUTHERN MARKETS.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., July 28, 1921.—Basis prime crude cottonseed oil dull, 7c; good seven per cent meal nominally \$37.50; stock about exhausted. Hulls dull, \$7.75 loose; \$10.50 sacked.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., July 28, 1921.—Old crop prime crude cottonseed oil 7c bid; 7½c asked. Stocks exceedingly light. New crop offerings 6½c Texas, August. Bleachable oil 8c bid; 8½c asked, New Orleans. Seven per cent meal \$40; eight per cent meal \$42; loose hulls \$7.50; sacked hulls, \$10.25, all short ton f. o. b. interior points.

COTTON OIL EXPORTS COMPARED.

Exports of cottonseed oil from the United States during the first five months of 1921, amounting to 186,123,790 lbs., were more than double those of the corresponding period of 1920, when such exports amounted to 90,499,508 lbs. The value of the exports during the five months of 1921, however, was 9.8 per cent less than for the same period of 1920, amounting to \$18,672,513 in 1921 and \$20,691,699 in 1920.

A change is taking place in the cottonseed oil markets of the United States, says the reviewer of the U. S. Bureau of Markets. While the Netherlands, Italy, the United Kingdom, and Canada are still the leading markets, there are several smaller European countries, such as Norway, Greece and European Turkey, that are yearly increasing their purchases. France and Germany were among the most important markets during the past years, but recently Norway has taken as much as France and Germany together.

The accompanying table shows the largest purchasers of cottonseed oil from the United States during the first five months of 1921, with their takings during the corresponding months of 1920 and during the entire calendar year 1920 and the fiscal year 1913-14.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.
(In thousands of pounds; 000 omitted.)

| Country to which exported. | Jan.- May, 1921. | Jan.- May, 1920. | Calendar year, 1920. | Fiscal year, 1913-14. |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Netherlands | 84,918 | 3,163 | 34,623 | 76,022 |
| Canada | 24,539 | 29,607 | 45,054 | 25,227 |
| Italy | 21,432 | 12,567 | 22,976 | 39,517 |
| United Kingdom.. | 12,338 | 1,505 | 12,917 | 31,845 |
| Denmark | 7,719 | 2,546 | 4,080 | 2,773 |
| Germany | 6,260 | 1,020 | 3,257 | 11,867 |
| Norway | 6,062 | 9,313 | 13,530 | 8,986 |
| France | 3,357 | 7,746 | 8,721 | 17,324 |
| Mexico | 3,355 | 319 | 2,803 | 23,744 |
| Cuba | 2,356 | 2,352 | 4,359 | 4,830 |
| All others | 11,728 | 20,359 | 32,425 | 71,597 |
| Total | 186,124 | 90,500 | 184,754 | 315,232 |

VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Reacts—Long Liquidation—Lard a Factor—Cash Trade Less Active—Refiners' Support Less.

Operations in cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange continued on a very fair scale the past week, but the market showed more of a reactionary tendency, and at one time prices were off 40 to 75 points from the season's high levels, followed by a moderate recovery.

The inauguration of trading in January lard at Chicago, that future coming on the Board under 10 cents and hovering around the 10 cent level throughout the week, brought about a considerable change in local sentiment, and was responsible for a great portion of the pressure on the new crop cotton oil futures, against which lard was bought. The belief was freely expressed that with January lard around ten cents, the new crops were too high, and as a result considerable spreading for local and western account between the two commodities was on.

The selling of cotton oil brought out considerable southern long liquidation, which uncovered very limited support, and brought about the reaction. The old

crop positions—September and October—were persistently supported by the leading refiners' brokers, and in those positions quite active short coverings, partly for the account of leading western soap interests, was in evidence. On the whole sentiment was more mixed than it has been for some time, with the leading bulls talking ten cents September and October and the large local bears predicting eight cents or less for December and January.

The cotton news the past week counted against the cotton oil market. Returns, on the whole, from private sources were more optimistic than generally looked for, bringing about weakness in the cotton market and encouraging bear operations in oil. The Southern Products placed the condition at 66.3%, a loss of 1.5% during the month, while J. W. Jay & Co. placed the average condition at 68.1%, a decline of 1.4% during the month, whereas the average loss in condition from June to July has been 3.5%. The Jay report placed the outturn at 8,600,000 bales. While the reports are better for the month than the average, it is well to bear in mind that the present condition, even as indicated by these reports, compares with the average August condition of 75.4%.

The cotton weather the past week has undoubtedly been favorable, with rains where needed, but the critical month of

August is still ahead of the plant, and at any rate, there is no possibility, unless conditions are very exceptional, for an outturn anything like last year's. However cottonseed oil interests claim that leading southern cotton men are of the opinion that with fairly normal conditions there is the possibility of from 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 bales of cotton this season.

Demand for cash oil was less active the past week, the trade showing a willingness to await developments. Compound lard demand continues quite fair, but the leading makers are trying to hold down business at present as it is understood that they have booked ahead for from thirty to sixty days' output. The lard market in the west has been persistently strong, and after some reaction has recovered to about the season's high. The foreign demand for lard also slowed up, but the outward movement of product continued heavy. The exports of cotton oil the past month, however, have been smaller, and it is quite likely that the next government report will not show a consumption exceeding 200,000 bbls.

The English lard market reacted quite sharply for a time under the weakness in exchange rates, but recovered almost as quickly. There was no important change in the crude oil market, which has been more or less nominal, although some sales were registered at 7½c in the southeast, and the market in Texas was 7c asked. Deliveries on July contracts during the month were 17,000 bbls.

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Thursday was first delivery day for August contracts, but the open interest in this position is not important. There has been considerable selling of October oil against purchases of September the past few days by leading refining interests at a difference of ten points. Australian tallow at Liverpool during the week was unchanged to a shilling higher, refined cotton oil at Hull unchanged, and Egyptian crude oil at Hull six pence higher. Hull refined cottonseed oil was quoted at 47s and Egyptian crude oil 41s 6d.

There were no important changes elsewhere in the list. Tallow was unchanged at 4½c nominal—oleostearine ten cents nominal, compound lard 10¼@11c in car lots, pure lard, New York, 12¼c. Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, spot bbls., New York, 9¼c, and bleachable oil in tanks, f. o. b. the mills, 8@8¼c. Coconut oil, Ceylon, was quoted at 8c tanks coast, and 9¼@10c in bbls., at New York. Oriental peanut oil was quoted at 6¼c, sellers' tank coast, and domestic crude tanks, f. o. b. the mill, 7¼@7½c. Soya bean oil was quoted at 6¼c tanks coast, and soya bean crude, bbls., New York, 7¾@8c.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Market transactions.**Thursday, July 21, 1921.**

| Spot | Sales | Range | High | Low | Bid | Asked |
|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|-------|
| July | 600 | 900 | 900 | 890 | a | 900 |
| Aug. | 700 | 914 | 910 | 895 | a | 910 |
| Sept. | 3200 | 920 | 913 | 912 | a | 914 |
| Oct. | 1700 | 938 | 930 | 930 | a | 932 |
| Nov. | | | | 900 | a | 906 |
| Dec. | 4000 | 911 | 903 | 903 | a | 904 |
| Jan. | 700 | 910 | 904 | 903 | a | 904 |
| Feb. | | | | 903 | a | 908 |

Total sales 11,500. Prime Crude S. E., 725@750.

Friday, July 22, 1921.

| Spot | Sales | Range | High | Low | Bid | Asked |
|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|-------|
| July | 100 | 885 | 885 | 875 | a | 925 |
| Aug. | | | | 900 | a | 910 |
| Sept. | 6300 | 915 | 906 | 911 | a | 914 |
| Oct. | 2300 | 927 | 920 | 925 | a | 928 |
| Nov. | | | | 890 | a | 900 |
| Dec. | 2400 | 901 | 894 | 894 | a | 896 |
| Jan. | 1700 | 897 | 893 | 895 | a | 897 |
| Feb. | | | | 890 | a | 898 |

Total sales 13,200. Prime Crude S. E., 725.

Saturday, July 23, 1921.

| Spot | Sales | Range | High | Low | Bid | Asked |
|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|-------|
| July | 100 | 900 | 900 | 890 | a | 925 |
| Aug. | 100 | 900 | 900 | 900 | a | 905 |
| Sept. | 2900 | 908 | 905 | 906 | a | 907 |
| Oct. | 1800 | 922 | 920 | 919 | a | 921 |
| Nov. | | | | 880 | a | 886 |
| Dec. | 2100 | 893 | 884 | 882 | a | 885 |
| Jan. | 300 | 892 | 886 | 884 | a | 886 |
| Feb. | | | | 880 | a | 887 |

Total sales 8,300. Prime Crude S. E., 725.

Monday, July 25, 1921.

| Spot | Sales | Range | High | Low | Bid | Asked |
|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|-------|
| July | | | | 875 | a | ... |
| Aug. | 600 | 890 | 889 | 875 | a | 890 |
| Sept. | 10700 | 905 | 891 | 892 | a | 893 |
| Oct. | 2200 | 914 | 900 | 895 | a | 898 |
| Nov. | | | | 845 | a | 850 |
| Dec. | 3200 | 875 | 845 | 845 | a | 847 |
| Jan. | 2300 | 852 | 849 | 845 | a | 847 |
| Feb. | 600 | 865 | 851 | 847 | a | 850 |

Total sales 20,200. Prime Crude S. E., 700 nominal.

Tuesday, July 26, 1921.

| Spot | Sales | Range | High | Low | Bid | Asked |
|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|-------|
| July | | | | 875 | a | ... |
| Aug. | 300 | 886 | 885 | 885 | a | 896 |
| Sept. | 6600 | 905 | 890 | 899 | a | 901 |
| Oct. | 7600 | 915 | 897 | 910 | a | 911 |
| Nov. | | | | 859 | a | 865 |
| Dec. | 3000 | 870 | 848 | 862 | a | 865 |
| Jan. | 7100 | 871 | 852 | 863 | a | 866 |
| Feb. | 200 | 865 | 864 | 864 | a | 867 |

Total sales 20,200. Prime Crude S. E., 700 nominal.

Wednesday, July 27, 1921.

| Spot | Sales | Range | High | Low | Bid | Asked |
|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|-------|
| July | | | | 875 | a | ... |
| Aug. | | | | 875 | a | ... |
| Sept. | 2700 | 905 | 899 | 901 | a | 903 |
| Oct. | 700 | 914 | 910 | 910 | a | 912 |
| Nov. | | | | 865 | a | 868 |
| Dec. | 2400 | 870 | 859 | 864 | a | 866 |
| Jan. | 1300 | 865 | 860 | 864 | a | 865 |
| Feb. | 200 | 859 | 859 | 864 | a | 870 |

Total sales 10,900. Prime Crude S. E., 725.

Thursday, July 28, 1921.

Market closed 6 points lower to 1 net higher. Sales, 5,800 bbls. Prime crude, 7.37½c sales; prime summer yellow, spot, 8.85c; September, 8.98c; December, 8.65c; March, 8.75c, all bid.

SEE PAGE 35 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL.—An increase in activity in the demand for cocoanut oil is reported. A sale of 2,000 tons of Manila for soap-makers for shipment from the Philippines, basis 8c per lb. bulk, c. i. f. New York, was reported, and it was stated that another round lot of domestic Ceylon type oil was put through at eight cents, coast, shipment over the remainder of the year. This demand has caused a better price level. At New York Ceylon was quoted at 9¼@10c in bbls., Cochin 10¼c, and edible 12@12¼c. Ceylon tanks coast quoted at 8c, and Cochin 9½c. Copra was quoted at 4c bid, c. i. f. the coast, with 4¼c asked.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market was dull and featureless and about unchanged from last week. Reports were current of sales of crude, August shipment, at 4½c in bond f. o. b. the coast. Small amounts of car oil have been sold. A parcel lot, bulk, around New York sold at 6½c. At New York crude oil in bbls. was quoted at 7¼@8c, and refined at 9c, while tanks, coast basis, were 6¼c.

PEANUT OIL.—The market the past week has been rather inactive, but is firmly held owing to the action of cotton oil. The south is not offering freely, but at the same time demand is not active. At New York crude oil in barrels is quoted at 9@9¼c, and refined 10½@10¾c. Tanks f. o. b. the mill 7¼@7½c, for domestic, and Oriental peanut, tanks coast, 6¾c. Parilla in bbls. 9¼@9½c.

CORN OIL.—The market is inactive but is firmly held, notwithstanding the favorable corn crop outlook. F. o. b. the mills tanks are quoted at 6¼@7¼c, crude oil, bbls., New York, 8¼c; refined, 10¼@10½c, and in cases about \$1.11 per gallon.

PALM OIL.—Very little interest was in evidence in this market. The undertone was steady, but the weakness in exchange continues, and remains a factor. At New York largos was quoted at 6½c, niger 5½c and palm kernel, imported, 9½@9¾c.

DANGER OF OIL TARIFF EMBARGO.

Interests connected with the edible oil trade are strongly opposing the enactment of a tariff on foreign oils which would tend to antagonize other governments, and result in realization which would react on American cottonseed oil. Cottonseed oil interests which favor the shutting out of imported oils by means of a tariff wall are urged to consider this aspect of the matter by John Aspegren of New York, who is recognized as a far-seeing observer whose interests are strongly bound up with domestic producers.

In a recent letter to the trade Mr. Aspegren says:

Under date of March 15th, I addressed a letter to you on the subject of a proposed tariff on oriental vegetable oils which had been advocated by some people in our industry. In the meantime the emergency tariff bill has been passed and the question at issue now is what should be done in regard to the permanent tariff bill.

I feel that I would be remiss in my duty if I did not call your attention to the fact that since we passed the emergency tariff bill, Italy has retaliated by doubling the duty on American cotton oil. Now comes cable advice that France has followed suit by tripling the duty on American cotton oil. From Rotterdam and North Europe we receive cable advices that it is useless to make offers of cotton oil any more, buyers switching their requirements over to the oriental oils.

We are actually threatened at the present time with losing a large part of our export trade for edible cotton oil, and the net result of the whole thing will simply be that for every barrel of oriental oil that we embargo out of this country, we

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will lose a similar amount of our own trade in cotton oil.

Twenty years ago the largest part of our cotton oil was used for soap-making and for inedible purposes. Due to the tremendous progress in the refining industry only a very small proportion of cotton oil has lately gone into the soap trade, and practically all of it has found its way into the edible channels, where this oil properly belongs.

We are now confronted with a situation where we will be put back some twenty years again, and where deprived of our edible consuming outlet in Europe, we shall have to waste cotton oil by forcing it into the soap trade in competition with tallow and inedible greases.

The present low cotton oil prices have been caused by an abnormal situation the world over, but this situation is rapidly rectifying itself, and I personally feel that irrespective of any action of any kind that is taken in regard to the permanent tariff on oriental oils, the cotton oil mar-

ket will go higher. The net result however, of the tariff, is simply to put cotton oil down again to a soap making level instead of as an edible oil, with a corresponding loss in waste, and to kill an import trade of one-half a million barrels a year of oriental oils and an export trade of an equal amount of cotton oil.

Before it is too late to rectify a mistake, we had better look closely and see where we step. Congress will do for us what we want done, and it behooves us to be sure that we do not ask for something that we are liable to regret in the future.

JOHN ASPEGREN

**Watch Page 57
for
Business Opportunities**

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 26, 1921.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, 4@4½c lb.; 60% caustic soda, 3¾@4c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 5@5½c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 2½c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2½@3c lb.; talc, 1¾@2c lb.; silic, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks of 2,000 lbs., 6¾@7c lb.; yellow olive oil, \$1.25@1.30 gal.; Cochiti cocoanut oil, 11½@12c lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 10½@11c lb.; soya bean oil, 8¼@8½c lb.; corn oil, 8¼@8½c lb.; peanut oil in bbls., deodorized, 10½@10¾c lb.; crude, 9@9¼c lb.

Prime city tallow, special, nominal, 4½c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 11½@12c lb.; saponified glycerine, 58%, nominal, 8¾@8¾c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 7@7½c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 15@16c lb.; prime packers' grease, nominal, 2¾@3c lb.



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Pure — Wholesome — Odorless.

The American Cotton Oil Co.

65 Broadway, New York

**UNION SALAD OIL
IXL COOKING OIL
ACO WHITE COOKING OIL
BUTTER OIL**

Cable Address "AMCOTOIL"

An Invitation

MEMBERS and visitors at the Institute of American Meat Packers and members of the American Meat Packers Trade and Supply Association, are cordially invited to visit the headquarters of the Hamler Boiler & Tank Company, at the Drake Hotel, during the period of the convention.

At these headquarters we will have complete plans and specifications, as well as illustrations, drawings, and reports of test runs on the New Hamler Corrugated Fertilizer Dryer.

This information will be of special interest to the packers, because of the fact that we have demonstrated in the last year, or more, that the New Hamler Dryer will practically double the output of dry fertilizer, increase its protein content through its ability to handle larger percentages of "stick" and operate at a minimum cost for power consumption and maintenance.

It is not unusual for the New Hamler Dryer to produce from 750 to 800 pounds of dry fertilizer per hour, or practically double the output expected from any old type dryer.

Ask the Information Bureau or the clerk at the Drake Hotel, for the location of the Hamler Boiler & Tank headquarters, and pay us a visit.

Hamler Boiler & Tank Co.
CHICAGO

HAMLER
TRADE MARK
CORRUGATED
REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE
FERTILIZER DRYERS

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Hog products developed an easier tone at the week-end under profit taking, with a let-up in commission house demand and a slightly easier tone in hogs. Corn weakness was a factor, although a private corn crop estimate was out indicating a prospect of three billion bushels, a loss of three hundred million the past month.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil developed considerable weakness under liquidation, lack of outside support and bear pressure due to fears that the permanent tariff bill will modify or eliminate the import duties on foreign oils. The leading bulls, however, contend that such action would prove bullish as the United States would compete with Europe for Oriental oils, enhancing values and eliminating the fears of the loss of the foreign cottonseed oil export demand. Cash trade was quiet, but there were no important changes in the situation. Crude oil was more or less nominal, with sales in the southeast at 7½c. Switching between January lard and January oil continued and the difference widened materially.

Closing quotations on cottonseed oil on Friday: September, \$8.83@8.86; October, \$8.90@8.92; December, \$8.50@8.55; January, \$8.50@8.55; March, \$8.62@8.70.

Tallow.

Special loose at 4½c.

Oleo Stearine.

Quoted at 10c. Extra oleo oil, 11½c.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, July 29, 1921.—Spot lard at New York, prime western, \$14.90@15.00; Middle West, \$12.60@12.70; city steam, \$12.25@12.50; refined continent, \$14.50; South American, \$14.75; Brazil kegs, \$15.75; compound, \$11.00.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, July 29, 1921.—Copa fabrique, —fr.; copra edible, —fr.; peanut fabrique, —fr.; peanut edible, —fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, July 29, 1921.—(By Cable).—The British government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London, 39s, 6d to 42s, 6d.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, July 29, 1921.—(By Cable).—Refined cottonseed oil, 47s; crude, 41s.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to July 29, 1921, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 59,871 quarters; to the Continent, 17,472 quarters; to other ports, 20,505 quarters. Exports for the previous week were as follows: England, none; to the Continent, none; to other ports, none.

NEW INTERSTATE STOCK RULES.

Regulations governing the interstate movement of live stock, which became effective on July 1, 1921, and which supersede previous regulations on this subject, have been published by the United States Department of Agriculture. For purposes of identification these regulations are designated as B. A. I. (Bureau of Animal Industry) Order 273.

The regulations published in the circular prescribe for the inspection, disinfection, certification, treatment, handling and method and manner of delivery and shipment of live stock which is subject to interstate commerce. The enforcement of the regulations is assigned to the Secretary of Agriculture by acts of Congress. Their purpose is to control the interstate shipment of live stock, and prevent the spread of diseases.

PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers, for the week ending Saturday, July 23, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

CHICAGO.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|------------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Armour & Co. | 4,578 | 12,400 | 19,719 |
| Swift & Co. | 4,805 | 13,400 | 21,006 |
| Morris & Co. | 4,100 | 7,400 | 10,455 |
| Wilson & Co. | 3,208 | 9,600 | 9,543 |
| Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co. | 799 | 8,800 | ..... |
| G. H. Hammond Co. | 2,115 | 7,100 | ..... |
| Libby, McNeill & Libby | 627 | ..... | ..... |

Brennan Packing Co., 4,400 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,400 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 7,000 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 7,300 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 12,900 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 5,300 hogs; Wm. Davies Co., 2,900 hogs; others, 13,700 hogs.

OMAHA.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|--------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Morris & Co. | 3,340 | 5,911 | 8,389 |
| Swift & Co. | 4,008 | 9,840 | 11,041 |
| Cudahy Packing Co. | 3,510 | 11,338 | 14,622 |
| Armour & Co. | 4,299 | 9,728 | 9,616 |
| Dold Packing Co. | 1,249 | 5,987 | 733 |
| Swartz & Co. | ..... | 2,318 | ..... |
| J. W. Murphy | ..... | 14,296 | ..... |

KANSAS CITY.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|--------------------|---------|-------|--------|
| Armour & Co. | 2,485 | 5,425 | 5,500 |
| Cudahy Packing Co. | 3,177 | 3,444 | 2,861 |
| Fowler Packing Co. | 596 | ..... | ..... |
| Morris & Co. | 3,077 | 6,925 | 2,310 |
| Swift & Co. | 4,505 | 4,470 | 4,654 |
| Wilson & Co. | 3,319 | 4,011 | 3,705 |
| Butchers | 661 | 27 | ..... |

ST. LOUIS.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|-------------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Armour & Co. | 4,207 | 5,139 | 5,610 |
| Swift & Company | 3,997 | 4,859 | 6,106 |
| Morris & Co. | 303 | 169 | 2,425 |
| St. Louis D. B. Co. | 1,386 | 236 | ..... |
| Independent Packing Co. | 1,791 | 726 | 100 |
| American Packing Co. | 53 | 1,143 | ..... |
| East Side Packing Co. | 228 | 1,585 | ..... |
| Krey Packing Co. | 114 | 1,517 | ..... |
| Heil Packing Co. | 33 | 1,817 | ..... |
| Sieloff Packing Co. | 94 | ..... | 40 |
| Butchers | 222 | 16,374 | 3,110 |

SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 23, 1921:

CATTLE.

| | Cattle. |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Chicago | 30,339 |
| Kansas City | 28,266 |
| Omaha | 17,123 |
| East St. Louis | 12,204 |
| St. Joseph | 8,574 |
| St. Louis | 8,574 |
| St. Paul | 4,076 |
| Cudahy | 1,027 |
| South St. Paul | 7,092 |
| Indianapolis | 1,471 |
| New York and Jersey City | 9,143 |
| Oklahoma City | 4,290 |

HOGS.

| | Hogs. |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Chicago | 113,324 |
| Kansas City | 24,573 |
| Omaha | 41,620 |
| East St. Louis | 17,191 |
| St. Joseph | 30,200 |
| St. Louis | 25,666 |
| Cudahy | 10,316 |
| Ottumwa | 6,800 |
| South St. Paul | 12,805 |
| Fort Worth | 5,800 |
| Indianapolis | 19,691 |
| New York and Jersey City | 20,409 |
| Oklahoma City | 4,733 |
| Milwaukee | 7,500 |
| Cincinnati | 16,000 |

SHEEP.

| | Sheep. |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Chicago | 63,869 |
| Kansas City | 17,204 |
| Omaha | 46,787 |
| East St. Louis | 14,284 |
| St. Joseph | 10,691 |
| St. Louis | 1,847 |
| Cudahy | 628 |
| South St. Paul | 2,158 |
| Indianapolis | 353 |
| New York and Jersey City | 49,671 |
| Oklahoma City | 359 |

MEAT SUPPLIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia, Pa., are officially reported as follows for the week ending July 22, 1921, with comparisons:

| Western dressed meats: | This week. | Last week. |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
| Steers, carcasses | 2,746 | 1,750 |
| Cows, carcasses | 407 | 325 |
| Bulls, carcasses | 71 | 22 |
| Veal, carcasses | 1,745 | 1,153 |
| Lamb, carcasses | 3,082 | 4,004 |
| Mutton, carcasses | 1,184 | 524 |
| Pork, lbs. | 303,686 | 260,721 |
| Local slaughters: | | |
| Cattle | 2,437 | 2,447 |
| Calves | 2,130 | 2,369 |
| Sheep | 8,188 | 10,201 |
| Hogs | 13,441 | 14,966 |

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1921.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|------------------|---------|-------|--------|
| Chicago | 500 | 4,000 | 2,000 |
| Kansas City | 100 | 300 | ..... |
| Omaha | 100 | 5,500 | ..... |
| St. Louis | 200 | 3,500 | 300 |
| St. Joseph | 100 | 2,000 | ..... |
| St. Paul | 200 | 5,000 | 400 |
| Oklahoma City | 100 | 900 | 300 |
| Fort Worth | 300 | 200 | ..... |
| Denver | 100 | 400 | 1,700 |
| Louisville | 100 | 1,300 | 500 |
| Wichita | 200 | 500 | 100 |
| Indianapolis | 200 | 6,000 | 400 |
| Pittsburgh | 200 | 1,700 | 200 |
| Cincinnati | ..... | 200 | ..... |
| Buffalo | 100 | 1,900 | 500 |
| Cleveland | 300 | 2,100 | 300 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 100 | 1,400 | 200 |
| Toronto | 100 | 200 | 100 |

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1921.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Chicago | 13,000 | 46,000 | 19,000 |
| Kansas City | 18,000 | 6,500 | 5,000 |
| Omaha | 6,700 | 6,500 | 12,500 |
| St. Louis | 6,500 | 10,000 | 4,500 |
| St. Joseph | 2,000 | 6,000 | 5,000 |
| St. Paul | 2,800 | 4,000 | 400 |
| St. Paul | 3,400 | 5,400 | 1,100 |
| Oklahoma City | 2,000 | 1,400 | ..... |
| Fort Worth | 4,000 | 2,000 | 500 |
| Milwaukee | 200 | 400 | 100 |
| Denver | 1,100 | 1,200 | 5,500 |
| Louisville | 1,500 | 1,600 | 1,500 |
| Wichita | 1,000 | 1,400 | 200 |
| Indianapolis | 1,000 | 7,000 | 200 |
| Pittsburgh | 2,000 | 6,000 | 5,000 |
| Cincinnati | 3,500 | 5,500 | 3,000 |
| Buffalo | 3,000 | 8,800 | 3,200 |
| Cleveland | 1,000 | 4,000 | 1,500 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 600 | 1,700 | 400 |
| New York | 974 | 254 | 14,552 |
| Toronto | 4,100 | 800 | 1,900 |

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1921.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Chicago | 9,000 | 19,000 | 13,000 |
| Kansas City | 11,000 | 6,500 | 8,000 |
| Omaha | 5,000 | 8,000 | 12,000 |
| St. Louis | 3,200 | 9,000 | 5,100 |
| St. Joseph | 1,500 | 3,500 | 1,500 |
| St. Paul | 1,100 | 3,000 | 4,100 |
| St. Paul | 1,400 | 5,000 | 700 |
| Oklahoma City | 700 | ..... | ..... |
| Fort Worth | 2,000 | 800 | 500 |
| Milwaukee | 500 | 2,300 | 300 |
| Denver | 1,400 | 300 | 300 |
| Louisville | 500 | 1,100 | 600 |
| Wichita | 1,000 | 1,300 | 100 |
| Indianapolis | 1,000 | 8,000 | 1,200 |
| Pittsburgh | ..... | 1,000 | 500 |
| Cincinnati | 800 | 2,500 | 5,000 |
| Buffalo | 100 | 1,800 | 1,000 |
| Cleveland | 400 | 2,000 | 400 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 100 | 1,200 | 400 |
| New York | 244 | 7 | 11,660 |
| Toronto | 900 | 1,200 | 400 |

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1921.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Chicago | 8,000 | 14,000 | 13,000 |
| Kansas City | 8,000 | 4,500 | 3,000 |
| Omaha | 4,800 | 7,000 | 9,000 |
| St. Louis | 2,800 | 8,500 | 3,700 |
| St. Joseph | 1,500 | 4,500 | 1,000 |
| St. Paul | 1,600 | 5,500 | 100 |
| St. Paul | 1,400 | 8,700 | 600 |
| Oklahoma City | 1,000 | 1,400 | ..... |
| Fort Worth | 4,200 | 1,200 | 1,600 |
| Milwaukee | 400 | 1,500 | 200 |
| Denver | 600 | 500 | ..... |
| Louisville | 400 | 1,200 | 1,000 |
| Wichita | 600 | 1,300 | 200 |
| Indianapolis | 1,000 | 7,000 | 1,000 |
| Cincinnati | 800 | 1,400 | 100 |
| Buffalo | 200 | 1,600 | 800 |
| Cleveland | 500 | 2,000 | 500 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 200 | 1,200 | 400 |
| Toronto | 1,400 | 800 | 2,200 |

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1921.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Chicago | 10,000 | 19,000 | 13,000 |
| Kansas City | 3,500 | 5,500 | 4,000 |
| Omaha | 3,300 | 7,500 | 5,000 |
| St. Louis | 1,800 | 7,000 | 3,000 |
| St. Joseph | 1,200 | 5,000 | 1,500 |
| St. Paul | 1,200 | 4,000 | 200 |
| St. Paul | 1,400 | 3,300 | 2,000 |
| Oklahoma City | 600 | 400 | ..... |
| Fort Worth | 1,800 | 1,500 | 1,300 |
| Denver | 400 | 1,200 | 300 |
| Indianapolis | 800 | 1,400 | 1,100 |
| Pittsburgh | 800 | 8,000 | 1,000 |
| Cincinnati | 1,000 | 1,000 | 300 |
| Buffalo | 100 | 4,000 | 4,400 |

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1921.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Chicago | 4,000 | 16,000 | 9,000 |
| Kansas City | 1,800 | 2,000 | 3,500 |
| Omaha | 1,200 | 10,000 | 4,000 |
| St. Louis | 800 | 9,000 | 500 |
| St. Joseph | 400 | 3,000 | 1,000 |
| St. Paul | 600 | 6,000 | 200 |
| St. Paul | 800 | 4,000 | 600 |
| Oklahoma City | 600 | 500 | ..... |
| Fort Worth | 1,800 | 1,500 | 1,300 |
| Milwaukee | 100 | 300 | 100 |
| Denver | 200 | 400 | ..... |
| Indianapolis | 1,000 | 9,000 | 800 |
| Pittsburgh | 900 | 2,000 | 500 |
| Cincinnati | 900 | 4,200 | 3,900 |
| Buffalo | 200 | 5,600 | 2,800 |

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

Receipts for week ending Saturday, July 23:

| | Cattle. | Calves. | Sheep. | Hogs. |
|----------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Jersey City | 3,854 | 9,668 | 42,935 | 6,381 |
| New York | 2,064 | 5,901 | 624 | 14,048 |
| Central Union | 3,225 | 1,830 | 7,062 | ..... |
| Total for week | 9,143 | 17,399 | 49,671 | 20,409 |
| Previous week | 8,566 | 17,960 | 50,364 | 22,713 |
| Two weeks ago | 6,677 | 6,424 | 28,312 | 15,234 |

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES active. Two packers sold about 5,000 July light cows at 12c and a car of July heavy cows moved at 13c. No other movement noted. Some inquiries noted for heavy brands, but no business as yet due to meager stocks and strong asking levels. Some reports are current that on the light cow business the hides are split on 45 lbs. in order to alleviate the shortage in country extremes. Native steers quoted 14c, Texas 14c, butts 13½c, Colorados 12½c and branded cows 10c last paid, with 11c talked. Most sellers talk ½c higher on all grades of steers. Heavy cows 12@13c for dates; lights 12c last paid; native bulls 7½@8c, and branded bulls at 6½@7c for dates and points.

COUNTRY HIDES.—A steady market continues for light weight country hides. Tanners are unable to secure enough fresh grub free light hides to fill their needs and have to take on the large and small packer light hides. There is virtually no country slaughtering being done, due to hot weather and shortage of ice causing country slaughterers to purchase packer dressed meats in place of doing local killing. The offerings of country hides are mainly medium to short haired, with ample lines of winter quality still in collectors' hands in many instances. Tanners wants are only appeased with fresh hides suitable for colors and patent leather. Black leather is coming back into favor, but there are ample stocks of such leather. Business in country hides is therefore of moderate size owing to the unsuitability of most offerings. More hides could be sold if of better description. Local sellers talk 10½@11c for grub free fresh seasonable extreme light hides. Late business has been effected at 10c. Offerings of older hides range down to 8c as to description in extreme weights and heavier goods are offered at 6c. All weight hides of some age sold as low as 5½c Chicago basis and sellers in best sections talk up to 8c for all weights, but no business has been done. The situation has taken on the more optimistic tone within the past week, but trading has slowed up on account of the unsuitability of the offerings. All weight hides are quoted at 5½@7c Chicago basis for business and for quality; heavy steers are quoted about 9@10c; heavy cows and buffs are offered in a range of 6@7½c for quality; extremes are valued at 10@11c for best descriptions. Aged heavy hides quoted 5@5½c and extremes at 6c up. Country branded hides quoted about 5@6c; country packer branded hides quoted at 6½@8c nominal; bulls quoted 5@5½c recently paid in a moderate way; country packer bulls 6½@7½c; glues 3@3½c.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES.—Twin Cities markets continue quiet, with some sellers anxious to trade and others willing to wait. Offerings of light hides of moderate age, containing but few grubs, are offered down to 8½c, a recent sale figure, while fresh hides of choice description are held for 10c. Over 45 lb. hides range at 6c for stuff running back to fall to 7c asked for fresh hides. All weight northwestern hides dating back to fall are available at 6c. Bulls are quoted 5@5½c; kipskins quoted 10c paid for nearby grub free fairly fresh stock; aged goods quoted down to 9c and better stuff to 11c; calfskins 11@15c; horsehides \$2.50@3.00 flat f. o. b. asked.

CALFSKINS lower. Two cars of local first salted city calfskins sold at 19c to large middle west tanner. Prior business was at 20c. Some collectors continue to ask 21c. Packers ask 22@23c. Tanners in this section are not so keen to operate. Available supply of cities are moderate; packers have ample stock. Outside

city skins quoted 15@18c for quality; country run quoted 11@15c; deacons 75c@1 for business and up to \$1.25 asked; slunks \$1.10; kipskins are quoted 17c last paid for packers; cities are held at 16@17c; outside skins quoted 12@14c, and countries 9@11c; recent sales at 10c noted.

DRY HIDES quiet. All weight westerns quoted 10@12c nominal.

HORSE HIDES quiet. Renderer hides continue slow at \$3.00@3.50. Country hides range at \$2.50@3.00; mixed hides are generally held at \$3.25; ponies and glues half rates, and coltskins 50@70c.

SHEEP PELTS steady. Packer shearlings lately ranged at 40@50c, with rejects about half; lambs ranged at 57½@65c for quality and points. Dry western pelts are quoted at 10@13c last paid as to sections and descriptions; pickled skins \$2.50@2.75 dozen; goats 25@65c.

HOGSKINS quiet. Country run quoted at 20@40c, with rejected pigs and glues half rates. Pigskin strips quoted 2½@3½c asked.

New York.

PACKER HIDES steady. More inquiries are noted but no new business is reported. City packers are sold up to slaughter on steers and hold only cows and bulls in earlier take-off. Some spreads are held and there are rumors of business but no confirmation. Native steers last sold at 12½c; current slaughter considered worth a trifle more. Butts last sold at 12c and Colorados 11½c. Cows quoted at 10½@11½c and bulls at 6½@7½c.

SMALL PACKER HIDES.—Rumored business in Brooklyn spreads at 15c lacks confirmation as yet. Eastern small packer all weight cows quoted 10½@11½c with outside usually asked. Steers lately sold at 11½c and are talked at 12c now. Bulls and brands, 6½@7½c.

COUNTRY HIDES quiet and waiting. New York tanners report offerings of western extreme light country hides at 8@8½c and all weight westerns at 6@6½c. Pennsylvania grub free extremes are held at 10c and no support manifested. Boston tanners report ample offerings of hides at various prices as to dates and descriptions. Best middle west grub free seasonable extremes are offered in a range of 9@11c for section, date and seller with most holders talking 10c or better. Northwestern extremes are available at 8½@9½c; northern southern extremes range at 8@9c and far southern about 7@8c. Southwestern extremes quoted about 8@9c. The heavier weights of hides continue slow and range at 6@7½c for quality and sections.

CALFSKINS.—Rumors are current that further business has been quietly done in New York City trimmed calfskins at higher rates than lately accepted. Previous business was at \$1.70@2.20@2.60 for the three weights and \$2.20@2.60 for the two heavier weight ranges. Some of the dealers hold views of \$1.75@2.25@2.60@2.75 on next business. Outside city skins are quoted variously as to qualities with recent sales down to \$1.50@1.60@2.10. Untrimmed skins are ranged at 16@19c asked for quality. Kipskins are quiet with nominal market about \$3.05@3.15 for light end and \$3.60@3.75 for the heavy goods. A car of Wisconsin kips averaging 17 lbs. is offered to New York tanners at 10c with 5 per cent grubs.

HORSEHIDES.—Renderer hides are quiet at \$3@3.50; country stock, \$2.50@3; recent sales mixed hides, \$2.75. A car of fronts sold at \$2.75 and a couple of thousand butts brought \$1.39 for 20 lbs. up.

EMPLOYES REPRESENTATION PLAN.

(Continued from page 20.)

Committee No. 3—On changes in working conditions, ten members.

Schedule of voting divisions for the Chicago plant:

| Plant Section. | Voting Div. No. | Departments Included. | Number of Representatives. Men. Women. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| I. BEEF. | 1 | N. Beef Killing E. Beef Killing.... | 1 |
| | 2 | N. Beef Cutting.... | 1 |
| | 3 | Hide Cellars..... | 1 |
| | 4 | N. Sheep Killing E. Sheep Killing.. | 1 |
| | 5 | N. Bf. Shp. & Trm. Ldg. E. Bf. Shp. & Trm. Ldg. Shipping Platform Ice Gang..... | 1 |
| | 6 | Packing Hse. Mkt. | 1 |
| II. PORK. | 7 | Hog Penning Hog Dressing Hog Offal Hog Eng. Floor Leaf Ld. Cooler Hog Offal Cooler Ham Boners Trm. Ldg. (Hog) Box Factory..... | 1 |
| | 8 | E. E. Cooperage Rack Makers Hog Cutting Hog Cut Pkg. Fat & Lean Trm. | 1 |
| | 9 | Gr. Meat Del. Roustabouts Pickle Makers S. P. P. D. S. P. Overhaul S. P. F. S..... | 1 |
| | 10 | Dry Salt Exp. Pkg. Ebl. Pk. P. D. Bbl. Pk. O. H. Beef Curing Tongue Cellar Warehouse Jan.... | 1 |
| | 11 | Neutral Lard Oil House Ill. Cold Storage. Buttering Produce Lard Refinery. | 1 |
| | 12 | Sroke House Canned Goods Pork Trimmings.. | 1 |
| | 13 | Glue House..... | 1 |
| | 14 | Soap Glycerine Ox Gas and Tallow Distillation | 1 |
| | 15 | W. E. Cooperage.. | 1 |
| | 16 | Laundry Sausage | 1 |
| III. MANUFACTURING. | 17 | Casing 32 Hse. Bf. & Hog Casings. | 1 |
| | 18 | Animal Fertilizer. | 1 |
| | 19 | Tallow Tiercing Tank Houses Hog Halr..... | 1 |
| | 20 | Wool House..... | 1 |
| | 21 | Stables | 1 |
| | 22 | Car Sheds, A. A.. | 1 |
| | 23 | Car Sheds, Robey. | 1 |
| | 24 | Machinists Blacksmiths Tinners Shoe Carpenters Welders Galvanizing Salvage Plant Storeroom.. | 1 |
| | 25 | Steamfitters Boilermakers Electricians | 1 |
| | 26 | Steam and Power Brine Gang..... | 1 |
| | 27 | Millwrights | 1 |
| | 28 | Masons Carpenters Tractors Track Repairers... | 1 |
| Total employees representatives. | | | 28 |

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

(Reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 28.

Further widening of the price spread was the logical result of a shortage of dry-fed cattle and an oversupply of common and grassy steers at the primary markets. Southwestern points were liberally supplied with grassers, many of which found their way to Chicago, both on the hoof and in the carcass. Reports of a shortage of dry-lot cattle from various feeding sections are so general that there seems little doubt but that anything in choice condition will be very scarce for the next few months. The northwestern range movement, which has been retarded for various reasons, is expected to enlarge materially within the next fortnight. Several shipments are reported on the way for next week's market. Due to active demand and comparative scarcity, good and choice corn-fed steers are 25@50c higher than a week ago, while grassers and common natives are unevenly lower. Yearlings reached \$10 Tuesday, Wednesday and again today and quality of those today at the top indicated a higher nominal quotation is justified. Weight has cut less figure in price making the past few days than any time recently. On today's market, 1,348-lb. Illinois fed steers reached \$9.85, highest price for weighty bullocks since early in April. Six loads of choice Nebraska pulp-fed steers brought \$9.40@9.50 today, averaging around 1,150 lbs., being similar to those a week ago at \$8.85@9.00. On Wednesday's market a string of 1,603-lb. Herefords, which had been fed about 10 months, scored \$9.50, and 1,809-lb. bullocks from the same feed lot brought \$9.25. Numerous loads of yearlings sold at \$9.25@9.75, best lots making \$9.90@10.00, the top. Several shipments of southwestern grassers from other markets sold this week at \$6.25@7.40, with Texas cake-feds (Continued on page 45.)

KANSAS CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, July 27.

Hogs took another advance, selling for \$11.00, the highest for several months. Market 25@40c higher today. Fed cattle strong to 25c higher, a small lot selling for \$10.00. Stockers and feeders again strong with calves steady. Receipts today were 8,000 cattle, 4,500 hogs and 5,000 sheep, compared with 5,725 cattle, 8,781 hogs and 5,093 sheep a week ago, and 9,250 cattle, 6,108 hogs and 6,458 sheep a year ago. Gradually as the supply of fed cattle becomes lighter, the market correspondingly advances. Top today \$10.00, with all classes stronger. Cows 25c higher. With a better tone to the market generally, shippers are hoping for improved conditions in the near future.

Hogs took a material advance, selling 25@40c higher, with a top of \$11.00, the highest for several months, and is the one thing a farmer has which is returning him a good profit. Bulk, \$10.20@11.00. Pigs from \$9.50@10.25.

The sheep market weakened today and the market was 25c lower, some sales more. Natives sold for \$9.10; Arizonas, \$9.50; ewes, \$5.00; wethers, \$5.80.

ST. LOUIS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., July 27.

Our cattle receipts totaled 24,000 for the week ending today. The handy-weight good native steers, which are in demand, have been more or less scarce in the offerings all this week. Those that have been on sale have found active trading at continually advancing prices. Heavy beefs have not been in as keen demand as the medium and light kinds but what few have come in have been well sold. In the heavy class the top is around \$8.75 and they could be good enough to bring perhaps \$9.00. The best killing kind range from \$7.75@8.50, the commoner grades \$6.50@7.50. The bulk swings around the \$8.00 mark. The strongest demand is for good yearlings and frequent sales are reported, particularly in the last few days, at \$9.00@9.50. These prices were obtained on offerings that were, of course, strictly good. The best of the beef and butcher steers and mixed yearlings ranged from \$7.50@8.50 with the bulk of the best killing kinds going between \$7.50@8.00. Our receipts of Oklahoma and Texas cattle continue to increase. We had 114 cars in this department on Monday. They have participated in the advance in prices and range for the most part from \$6.50@7.10. The top for the week on Texas offerings was made on Wednesday when \$8.50 was paid for some 1,375-lb. caked-on grass steers. Other sales during the week were recorded at \$7.50@8.00 for straight grassers.

The hog run this week is right at 45,000 head and the quality averages fair to good. There have been some soft spots during the week but the general trend is to a higher basis and at this writing we are 40@55c higher than the opening of the week. In August of 1919 hogs touched \$23.55 at which time corn was in the neighborhood of \$2.00 per bu. and according to the government food administration it required 13 bus. for every 100 lbs. of pork. If this is correct, hog prices today with corn worth 50c per bu. are higher than they were at the high time of their history. The demand for hogs continues strong not only from the packers but from the eastern order buyers. This, of course, is noticeable particularly on well finished hogs weighing around 220 lbs. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$10.15

@11.60; good heavies, \$10.85@11.35; roughs, \$8.00@9.00; lights, \$11.50@11.60; pigs, \$10.25@11.50; bulk, \$11.40@11.55.

Our sheep run for the week totals 18,000 head. As for several months past the bulk of the run consists of lambs and the quality only fair although there are a few loads coming in each day that may be considered really good. Prices seem to be on the down turn. Good to choice lambs are quoted at \$8.50@8.75, but they must be strictly good to bring the top figure. The fair to medium grades range from \$8.00@8.40. Muttons at \$4.00 for the light handyweight kinds and around \$3.00 for the medium and heavy kinds held to a fairly steady basis for the week.

OMAHA.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Nebr., July 27.

This week's rather liberal receipts of cattle have shown a falling off in native corn-feds and an increase in western rangers although the latter have been largely cows and stock cattle. On the desirable corn-fed cattle values are all of 25c higher for the week but no material change has been shown in the rangers. Best yearlings are going at \$9.25@9.75 and best heavy beefs at \$8.75@9.25. Indications are that the native run is pretty well over or will be early in August. Best grass beefs are selling at \$7.00@7.75 with fair to good grassers largely at \$5.75@6.75. Cows and heifers are selling at a very wide range, from \$2.00@2.50 for canners up to \$8.50@9.00 for prime heifers. Veal calves at \$6.00@10.00 and bulls, stags, etc., at \$3.75@7.25 are moving in pretty much the same notches as last week. Dealers are looking for the first big run of western rangers the first week in August.

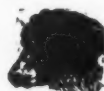
Under the influence of disappointingly small hog receipts the market has been climbing fast of late and values are all of \$1.00 higher than a week ago. Shippers have been the leading buyers and local packers have been disposed to hold back. Packers appear to be fighting the advancing tendency of the market but there is a big demand for the hogs from somewhere right along. Light and butcher weights are preferred as usual and rough heavy and packing loads are at more of a discount than at any time lately. With 6,500 hogs here today the market was 25@35c higher on shipping grades but little more than steady on packers. Tops brought \$10.85 as against \$9.75 last Wednesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$9.15@10.25 as against \$8.00@9.50 a week ago.

Notwithstanding only moderate receipts of sheep and lambs the market for fat stock has been weakening while the market for feeder lambs has been getting stronger. Best fat lambs are quoted at \$8.35@9.85, yearlings at \$5.25@7.50. Fat ewes are going at \$3.50@5.50. Feeder lambs sell at \$6.75@7.75 and feeder ewes at \$2.25@3.25.

MR. PACKER:

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WHY? →



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That Kansas City is the BEST MARKET in the West to buy your Live Stock?

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SCHWARTZ, BOLEN & Co.
Live Stock Order Buyers

STOCK YARDS

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

The Boise Cold Storage Company will open a new plant in Nampa, Idaho.

The Lovill-Dix Company will install a cold storage plant at Mount Airy, W. Va.

The Globe Mills Company, El Paso, Tex., is erecting an additional ice storage building.

Dillen Underhill is organizing a company to install an ice plant at Mountain Home, Ark.

Smith Brothers have completed their new ice plant at Waldo, Ark., and have started making ice.

F. W. Wise, Victoria, Tex., plans to establish an ice factory and electric light plant at Moulton, Tex.

The Spencer Water & Ice Company, Spencer, W. Va., has increased its capital stock from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

S. N. Sutton contemplates installing ice and refrigerating equipment in his ice cream plant at Vicksburg, Miss.

E. G. Edwards, Wetumpka, Ala., is interested in the establishment of a cold storage plant in a city of 3,000 people.

The Co-operative Ice Company, Clear-

water, Fla., will erect a 25-ton ice plant and install machinery costing \$30,000.

The capital stock of the Home Ice and Cold Storage Company, Austin, Tex., has been increased from \$125,000 to \$175,000.

The icehouses of the Dewey, O'Heir and Cummer Ice and Coal Company, at Hamilton, Ontario, have been destroyed by fire.

The American Sanitary Refrigeration Company, Louisville, Ky., has increased its capital stock from \$150,000 to \$1,000,000.

The Polar Cold Storage Company has been incorporated at Huntington, W. Va., with a capital of \$25,000. The incorporators are J. H. Allen and Maxwell Wright, Sr.

The Sanderson Ice, Water & Light Company has been incorporated at Sanderson, Tex., with a capital of \$50,000. The incorporators are John Kerr and W. H. Mansfield.

The Batavia Pure Ice and Storage Company has been incorporated at Batavia, N. Y., with a capital of \$100,000. The incorporators are F. W. Gardner, P. J. Marlon and N. J. Shults.

The Central Warehouse and Refrigeration Company has been incorporated at Wilmington, Del., with a capital of \$2,500,000. The incorporators are T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce and C. H. Maxwell.

PACKERS' TRAFFIC MATTERS.

(Continued from Page 20.)

and Sherman, North Ft. Worth, Waco, Austin, San Antonio, El Paso and Corpus Christi, Texas, and other destinations.

In Docket No. 12301—Albert Lea Packing Company Inc. et al v. Director General, as agent, et al, brief for complainant has been filed contending that the rates charged on fresh meat shipped from Albert Lea, Minnesota and Chicago to Oklahoma City, Okla., were unjust and unreasonable to the extent that they exceeded 82 cents from Albert Lea and 65.5 cents prior to June 25, 1918 and 82 cents from June 25, 1918, to July 5, 1920, from Chicago.

Packinghouse products, Waterloo to Minneapolis.—The Commission has issued an order in the case of the Rath Packing Company vs. Illinois Central et al, Docket No. 8419, requiring the defendants to pay the Rath Packing Company the sum of \$289.48, with interest from June 1, 1915, as reparation on account of unreasonable rates charged for the transportation of numerous straight or mixed carloads of packinghouse products from Waterloo, Ia., to Minneapolis, Minn.

Livestock rates at Chicago.—Armour & Company have been permitted to intervene in the case of The American Farm Bureau Federation et al. vs. A. & R. RR. Co. et al., Docket No. 12699. This case relates to alleged unjust, unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory and unduly prejudicial charges on livestock from and to the Union Stock Yards at Chicago.

Briefs.—In Investigation and Suspension Docket No. 1303, rates to, from and between points south of the Ohio river including the Mississippi valley, a brief for Armour & Company and Swift & Company has been filed protesting against the advances and changes in the rates on fresh meat, packing house products and kindred commodities from St. Louis, East St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha,

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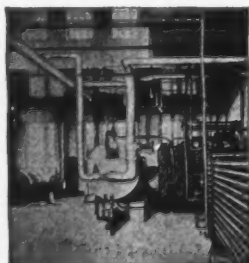
P. A. KLEY

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SPECIFY BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA which, subject to prior sale, may be obtained from the following:

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Boston—G. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.
Buffalo—Central Supply Co.; Keystone Warehouse Co.
Chicago—Ernst O. Heinsdorf, Chemical Bldg.
Cleveland—Curtis Bros. Transfer Co.
Detroit—Brennan Truck Co.

El Paso—R. E. Huthstetner, 615 Mills Bldg.
Jacksonville—Jacksonville Whse. & Distributing Co.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
New York—Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New Orleans—O. E. Lewis Co., Inc., 633 Camp St.
Norfolk—Southgate Forwarding & Storage Co.
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co.

Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., 153 Tenth St.
Providence—Edwin Knowles, 26 Custom House St.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Savannah Brokerage Co.
San Francisco—Malliard & Schmiedell.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.; G. H. Weddle & Co., 67 Walbridge Ave.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

Sioux City, Chicago and St. Paul to points in the Mississippi Valley. It is contended that the proposed rates are on an unsound basis and would result in excessive rates. The Commission is asked to order cancellation of the tariffs under suspension and to prescribe just and reasonable rates for the future.

In Investigation and Suspension Docket No. 1303, the Interior Iowa Packers have filed a brief protesting against the advances and the destruction of relationships in rates on fresh meat and packing house products from Ottumwa, Cedar Rapids and Waterloo, Iowa, and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, to Mississippi Valley and related destinations. In Docket No. 12515—Swift & Company vs. K. C. T. Ry. Co. et al., a brief for complainant has been filed contending that the rates on fresh meats and packing house products from Kansas City, South St. Joseph and South Omaha to Ardmore, Muskogee, Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Okla., were and are unjust and unreasonable. Reparation is asked for.

In Docket No. 12357, Ogden Packing & Provision Company vs. D. & R. G. RR. Co. et al., a brief for complainant has been filed contending that the rates on fresh meat and packing house products, in carloads, shipped between January 1, 1918, and February 29, 1920, from Ogden, Utah, to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sacramento and Pasadena, Calif., were and if continued, will be, in the future, unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory and unduly prejudicial. Defendants in their briefs contend that Ogden is not discriminated against and that the rates are made with proper regard for the service performed.

In Docket No. 12268, Board of Railroad Commissioners of South Dakota vs. C., B. & Q. RR. Co. et al., a brief for the Nebraska State Railway Commission has been filed contending that all live stock rates in the Western District are too high, and that some of the South Dakota rates are out of line; but that no adjustment should be made by increasing Nebraska rates. The defendant in their brief insist that the South Dakota rates are low and reasonable when compared with other rates which have been approved by the Commission, and that if there is any discrimination it is forced by the subnormal Nebraska basis, which should be corrected by raising the rates to their proper level.

Fares for livestock caretakers.—A complaint has been filed by the Western Meat Company et al., San Francisco, vs. Southern Pacific Ry. Co., Director General Payne as agent, et al., Docket No. 12941, charging unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory, unduly preferential and prejudicial rates on the transportation of livestock because of collection of full passenger fares for caretakers of livestock. Reparation is asked.

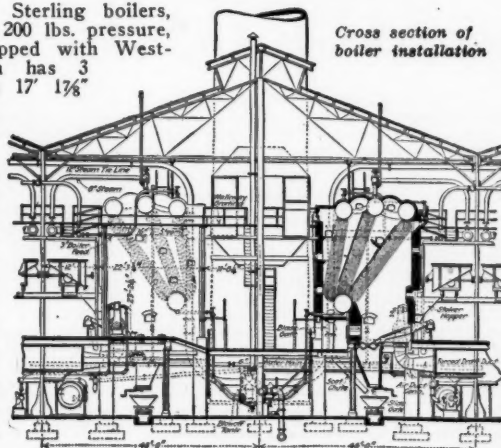
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Available for Immediate Delivery

44—823 H.P. B. & W. Sterling boilers, ASME CODE, built for 200 lbs. pressure, suspended setting; equipped with Westinghouse stokers; each has 3 steam drums 42" dia. x 17' 1 7/8" long, plates 7/8" thick, one mud drum 48" dia. x 16' 7 5/8" long, plates 1" thick and 630 tubes 3/4" dia., 8226 sq. ft. heating surface. Complete with catalog fittings, stokers, breeching, extension hoppers and soot blowers.

N. B.—Morris & Co., Chicago, had their engineering department make a thorough inspection of these boilers and have just ordered two complete units with stokers and auxiliary equipment.



Cross section of boiler installation

Refrigerating Machines

250 Ton De La Vergne High Speed Compressors
New—Never Used
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250 Ton De La Vergne Refrigerating machines having 1-18"x24" compressor cylinder direct connected to 23"x24" Ames heavy duty poppet valve una-flow steam engine. Machine is equipped with automatic oiling system including pump, tank and filter.

Compressor supplied with one extra suction and discharge valve. Valves are of design to suit the high speed service engine to operate at 160 r.p.m. and built for condensing service 150 lbs. steam pressure at throttle and 24" vacuum, to cut off 18% of stroke. Under these conditions steam consumption per H.P. will be: at 1/4 load 15 lbs.; 1/2 load 13.8 lbs.; 3/4 load 13.6 lbs.; full load 13.6 lbs. Speed from 140 r.p.m. to 175 r.p.m. Steam engine has automatic by pass valves for condensing and non-condensing operation.

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INCORPORATED

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TORONTO

Chicago Section

Fred Dryfus of the Dryfus Packing Company, Lafayette, Ind., was in Chicago this week.

George A. Hormel, president of George A. Hormel & Company, Austin, Minn., was in town this week.

L. B. Stableford of the American Oil Corporation, Jackson, Mich., was a visitor in Chicago this week.

Fred T. Fuller, president of the Iowa Packing Company, Des Moines, Iowa, was a Chicago visitor this week.

Fred G. Duffield of Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Iowa, made a visit to Chicago during the past week.

J. G. Cownie and G. L. Talley of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., were in Chicago this week.

T. W. Taliaferro, vice-president of the Hammond-Standish Company, Detroit, Mich., was in the city this week.

Packers' purchases of livestock in Chicago the first four days of this week totaled, 26,391 cattle, 54,117 hogs and 44,414 sheep.

Gustav Bischoff, Jr., vice-president and general manager of the St. Louis Independent Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo., was in town this week.

L. V. Selle has severed his connection with the Selle-Carruthers Brokerage Company and has become connected with Wilson & Company where he is in the fertilizer department.

John A. Palframan, formerly connected with a prominent packer, has associated himself with the Home Packing & Ice Company at Terre Haute, Ind. Mr. Palframan is an old and experienced packing-house man.

One of the features of the National Hotel and Restaurant Equipment Exposition recently held in Chicago was the exhibit of Morris & Company's hotel department. This was in the form of a handsomely decorated booth fitted up for the comfort and convenience of patrons and visitors to the exposition, and it was the headquarters for most of the big hotel



P. H. LINDSTROM
Manager Hotel and Cut Meat Department, Morris & Company, Chicago

men from all parts of the country. It was in charge of manager Peter H. Lindstrom of the hotel department, which may have accounted for its popularity. "Pete" began as an errand boy with Morris & Company in 1891, but it did not take him many years to rise to the top. He is generally regarded as one of the leading hotel and restaurant food experts of the country.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 23, on shipments sold out, ranged from 8 to 18 cents per pound and averaged 13.28 cents per pound.

Oscar G. Mayer and wife and daughter, Elsie, returned this week from a three and one-half months' trip to Great Britain and the Continent. Although Mr. Mayer made a survey of business conditions in the old world, his trip was largely in the nature of a visit to relatives and friends. Mr. Mayer had not been out of America for 35 years prior to this trip.

Shipments of provisions from Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 23, 1921, were as follows:

| | Same week | Last week. | last year. |
|---|------------|------------|------------|
| Cured meats, lbs. | 20,860,000 | 8,785,000 | |
| Lard, lbs. | 9,157,000 | 4,674,000 | |
| Fresh meats, lbs. | 30,670,000 | 33,736,000 | |
| Pork, bbls. | 7,590 | 8,886 | |
| Canned meats, cases. | 33,112 | 20,492 | |
| Receipts for the week were: Cured meats, 2,300,000 lbs.; fresh meats, 9,867,000 lbs.; lard, 2,462,000 lbs.; pork, none. | | | |

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, July 28, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Armour & Co. | 6,615 |
| Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co. | 5,755 |
| Swift & Co. | 9,056 |
| G. H. Hammond Co. | 5,336 |
| Morris & Co. | 7,314 |
| Wilson & Co. | 5,800 |
| Poyd-Lunham & Co. | 4,900 |
| Western Pkg. & Prov. Co. | 11,200 |
| Roberts & Oake | 3,100 |
| Miller & Hart | 3,654 |
| Independent Packing Co. | 5,378 |
| Brennan Packing Co. | 4,699 |
| Wm. Davies Co. | 400 |
| Others | 7,100 |

Total79,307

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CHEESE—SAUSAGE—DRIED BEEF
MAIN 4000

Annual Convention Institute of American Meat Packers, August 8, 9 and 10, 1921

CHICAGO MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The weekly review of meat trade conditions at Chicago by the United States Bureau of Markets is as follows:

With warmer weather this week demand has been narrow and movements slow, with prices declining on all kinds of meat, with the exception of pork, which shows substantial advance.

Steer supplies consisted largely of medium and good grades with a fair percentage grading choice. The bulk of desirable butcher steers showing some grain sold at $14\frac{1}{2}$ @16c, while choice yearlings reached \$18 the forepart of the week, but later settled to a \$17 practical top. The bulk of the better grass steers sold from \$13.00@15.00, the better grades of steers in general carried too much weight for the average butcher, demand centering on 400 to 550 lb. cattle.

Handy-weight butcher cows showing some youth and quality, sold from \$12.00@13.00, with better grades reaching \$13.50@14.50. Chucks and rounds showed some improvement over a week ago under a better demand. Moderate supplies of bologna bulls weakened slightly, but regained the loss towards the week's close and prices are unchanged from a week ago. Kosher beef prices advanced generally \$1 with the week's opening and held firm thereafter.

Strong to heavy weight calves claimed the major part of the real supplies. General quality was good. Choice nearby calves were scarce. The bulk of handy-weight native calves sold from \$16.00@18.00, while bulk of heavy western calves moved at \$12.00@14.00.

Demand for lambs was slow and while supplies were not heavy they were fully ample. General quality was fairly good, with a slightly heavier percentage grading choice. Prices weakened slightly with the week's opening, but no further declines were made during the week.

Normal supplies of mutton included some very desirable handy-weight southwestern ewes, which moved well at top quotations. Heavy bucks and over-weight ewes moved fairly well in cuts and prices showed no change from a week ago.

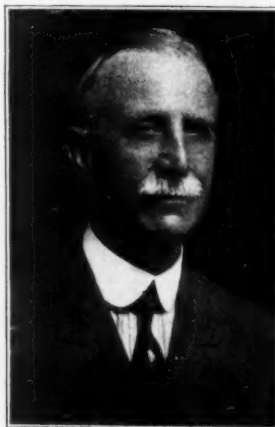
With pork supplies barely moderate and an advancing live hog market and a fair demand, prices have advanced unevenly with the lighter weight loins gaining most. With only nearby outside plants contributing to this market this week shipments in general have been in good condition.

Compared with last Friday steers 50c to \$1 lower; cows and bulls steady. Veal, \$1.00@2.00 lower; lamb, \$1 lower and mutton steady. Pork loin, \$2.00@4.00 higher; skinned shoulders, \$1.50@2.00 higher; picnics, 50c@\$1.00 higher. Boston butts steady to \$1 up and spareribs steady to \$1 lower. Most stocks will be well cleaned

up, with possibly a light carryover of beef and calves.

A LIVELY CASINGS TRIO.

This trio of casings salesmen has recently entered the field under the generalship of President Harry E. Altman of the Canada Casing Co. of Illinois, with headquarters at Chicago. All are widely known in the casing trade. Fred Wetzelberger, who covers the Southern territory, had a thorough packinghouse training with big packers, and has a large following in the South. W. C. Rapp, who covers Chicago, Milwaukee, etc., was formerly connected with a large casing house as assistant sales manager and has friends everywhere. A. W. Gaddum, the dean of packinghouse supply salesmen in this country, has his old home town of Cincinnati for headquarters.



A. W. Gaddum



Fred Wetzelberger



W. C. Rapp

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

| RECEIPTS. | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
| Monday, July 18 | 14,544 | 5,025 | 44,284 | 24,380 |
| Tuesday, July 19 | 9,494 | 3,827 | 31,202 | 14,800 |
| Wednesday, July 20 | 8,153 | 2,304 | 19,063 | 17,077 |
| Thursday, July 21 | 8,601 | 5,119 | 28,599 | 10,217 |
| Friday, July 22 | 3,178 | 903 | 21,995 | 7,547 |
| Saturday, July 23 | 362 | 167 | 4,704 | 1,162 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Total last week | 44,332 | 15,145 | 149,847 | 75,189 |
| Previous week | 45,141 | 15,786 | 145,242 | 83,598 |
| Year ago | 52,742 | 12,112 | 129,341 | 85,983 |
| Two years ago | 70,082 | 15,213 | 118,423 | 116,295 |

| SHIPMENTS. | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|-------|--------|
| | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
| Monday, July 18 | 3,570 | 167 | 8,671 | 1,862 |
| Tuesday, July 19 | 2,551 | 22 | 6,017 | 3,409 |
| Wednesday, July 20 | 2,533 | 169 | 6,803 | 2,356 |
| Thursday, July 21 | 3,007 | ... | 7,166 | 1,024 |
| Friday, July 22 | 2,067 | 2 | 5,664 | 2,540 |
| Saturday, July 23 | 255 | ... | 2,202 | 129 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| Total last week | 13,083 | 390 | 36,523 | 11,320 |
| Previous week | 14,780 | 944 | 34,901 | 10,385 |
| Year ago | 17,477 | 907 | 34,619 | 14,446 |
| Two years ago | 25,483 | 1,246 | 18,927 | 16,419 |

| | | | | |
|--|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| Total receipts at Chicago for year to July 23, 1921. | 1,516,407 | 1,016,075 | 462,437 | 4,592,625 |
| Cattle | 480,000 | 17,095,000 | 17,211,000 | 18,800,000 |
| Calves | 480,000 | 17,211,000 | 18,800,000 | 18,800,000 |
| Hogs | 480,000 | 18,800,000 | 18,800,000 | 18,800,000 |
| Sheep | 480,000 | 18,800,000 | 18,800,000 | 18,800,000 |

| | | | | |
|---|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets: | 1,471,905 | 4,592,625 | 2,429,486 | 1,770,447 |
| Week ending July 23 | 480,000 | 17,095,000 | 17,211,000 | 18,800,000 |
| Previous week | 480,000 | 17,211,000 | 18,800,000 | 18,800,000 |
| Cor. week, 1920 | 480,000 | 18,800,000 | 18,800,000 | 18,800,000 |
| Cor. week, 1919 | 480,000 | 18,800,000 | 18,800,000 | 18,800,000 |
| Cor. week, 1918 | 480,000 | 18,800,000 | 18,800,000 | 18,800,000 |
| Cor. week, 1917 | 480,000 | 18,800,000 | 18,800,000 | 18,800,000 |
| Cor. week, 1916 | 480,000 | 18,800,000 | 18,800,000 | 18,800,000 |
| Cor. week, 1915 | 480,000 | 18,800,000 | 18,800,000 | 18,800,000 |
| Cor. week, 1914 | 480,000 | 18,800,000 | 18,800,000 | 18,800,000 |

| | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Combined receipts at seven points for week ending July 23, 1921, with comparisons: | 143,000 | 362,000 | 199,000 | 138,000 |
| This week | 143,000 | 362,000 | 199,000 | 138,000 |
| Previous week | 143,000 | 362,000 | 199,000 | 138,000 |
| 1920 | 175,000 | 383,000 | 254,000 | 175,000 |
| 1919 | 265,000 | 373,000 | 299,000 | 265,000 |
| 1918 | 258,000 | 401,000 | 172,000 | 258,000 |
| 1917 | 233,000 | 371,000 | 162,000 | 233,000 |
| 1916 | 111,000 | 301,000 | 154,000 | 111,000 |
| 1915 | 122,000 | 349,000 | 152,000 | 122,000 |
| 1914 | 121,000 | 271,000 | 144,000 | 121,000 |

| | | | | |
|---|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Combined receipts at seven markets for year to July 23, 1921, with comparisons: | 4,465,000 | 13,459,000 | 5,894,000 | 5,018,000 |
| This week | 4,465,000 | 13,459,000 | 5,894,000 | 5,018,000 |
| Previous week | 5,018,000 | 14,395,000 | 4,848,000 | 5,563,000 |
| 1920 | 5,563,000 | 16,485,000 | 5,582,000 | 6,052,000 |
| 1919 | 6,052,000 | 15,220,000 | 4,706,000 | 5,082,000 |
| 1918 | 5,082,000 | 13,702,000 | 4,811,000 | 4,087,000 |
| 1917 | 4,087,000 | 14,596,000 | 5,184,000 | 3,384,000 |
| 1916 | 3,384,000 | 12,353,000 | 4,977,000 | ... |

| | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending July 23, 1921: | 12,400 | 8,600 | 13,400 | 7,100 |
| Armour & Co. | 12,400 | 8,600 | 13,400 | 7,100 |
| Anglo-American | 12,400 | 8,600 | 13,400 | 7,100 |
| Swift & Co. | 12,400 | 8,600 | 13,400 | 7,100 |
| Hammond Co. | 12,400 | 8,600 | 13,400 | 7,100 |
| Morris & Co. | 12,400 | 8,600 | 13,400 | 7,100 |
| Wilson & Co. | 12,400 | 8,600 | 13,400 | 7,100 |
| Boyd Lunan | 12,400 | 8,600 | 13,400 | 7,100 |
| Western Packing Co. | 12,400 | 8,600 | 13,400 | 7,100 |
| Roberts & Oak | 12,400 | 8,600 | 13,400 | 7,100 |
| Miller & Hart | 12,400 | 8,600 | 13,400 | 7,100 |
| Independent Packing Co. | 12,400 | 8,600 | 13,400 | 7,100 |
| Brennan Packing Co. | 12,400 | 8,600 | 13,400 | 7,100 |
| Wm. Davies Co. | 12,400 | 8,600 | 13,400 | 7,100 |
| Others | 12,400 | 8,600 | 13,400 | 7,100 |

| | | | | |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total | 115,300 | 112,900 | 107,800 | 106,100 |
| Previous week | 115,300 | 112,900 | 107,800 | 106,100 |
| Year ago | 115,300 | 112,900 | 107,800 | 106,100 |
| Two years ago | 115,300 | 112,900 | 107,800 | 106,100 |

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. | Lambs. |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Week ending July 23... | \$ 8.20 | \$ 9.95 | \$ 5.80 | \$10.30 |
| Previous week | 8.10 | 9.45 | 5.20 | 10.65 |
| Cor. week, 1920 | 14.85 | 15.30 | 9.30 | 15.70 |
| Cor. week, 1919 | 16.50 | 22.30 | 11.00 | 17.45 |
| Cor. week, 1918 | 16.15 | 18.55 | 12.90 | 18.40 |
| Cor. week, 1917 | 12.40 | 15.30 | 9.65 | 15.35 |
| Cor. week, 1916 | 9.30 | 9.65 | 7.50 | 10.45 |
| Cor. week, 1915 | 9.10 | 8.85 | 6.40 | 8.55 |
| Cor. week, 1914 | 8.80 | 8.80 | 5.25 | 7.95 |
| Cor. week, 1913 | 8.00 | 8.90 | 4.70 | 7.10 |
| Cor. week, 1912 | 8.00 | 7.85 | 4.25 | 7.40 |
| Cor. week, 1911 | 6.55 | 7.14 | 3.45 | 6.40 |

Market quotations at Chicago:

| CATTLE. | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Prime steers | \$8.25@9.75 |
| Good to choice steers | 7.90@8.65 |
| Fair to good steers | 7.00@8.00 |
| Yearlings, fair to choice | 6.00@10.00 |
| Feeding steers | 6.00@7.75 |
| Helpers | 5.00@9.00 |
| Cows, good to choice | 4.35@7.25 |
| Fair to good cows | 3.65@4.75 |
| Canners | 2.25@3.00 |
| Cutters | 2.40@4.00 |
| Bologna bulls | 4.40@5.50 |
| Good to choice calves | 9.00@11.50 |

| HOGS. | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| Choice light butchers | \$10.65@11.65 |
| Medium weight butchers | 10.50@11.40 |
| Heavy butchers, 270-235 lbs. | 10.40@11.15 |
| Fair to fancy light | 11.00@11.75 |
| Heavy packing | 9.50@10.25 |
| Rough packing | 9.10@9.75 |
| Pigs | 10.00@11.25 |

| SHEEP. | |
|---------------|--------------|
| Native lambs | \$7.50@10.00 |
| Western lambs | 9.00@10.10 |
| Cull lambs | 4.00@7.00 |
| Yearlings | 5.00@8.25 |
| Wethers | 3.00@6.50 |
| Ewes | 1.00@5.25 |

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

| Range of Prices. | |
|--------------------------|--|
| SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1921. | |

| | | |
|------------------|---------|---------|
| PORK—(Per bbl.)— | Nominal | \$18.50 |
| July | Nominal | 18.85 |
| Sept. | Nominal | 18.85 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | \$11.90 | \$11.90 | \$11.85 | \$11.90 |
| July | 12.00 | 12.00 | 11.90 | 12.00 |
| Sept. | 12.12½ | 12.12½ | 12.00 | 12.10 |
| Oct. | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |

| | | |
|---|---------|--------|
| SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)— | Nominal | 10.52½ |
| July | 10.82½ | 10.70 |
| Sept. | 10.82½ | 10.70 |
| Oct. | 10.72½ | 10.57½ |

| MONDAY, JULY 25, 1921. | |
|------------------------|--|
| PORK—(Per bbl.)— | |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | 11.75 | 11.77½ | 11.72½ | 11.75 |
| July | 11.85 | 11.87½ | 11.80 | 11.85 |
| Sept. | 11.95 | 11.97½ | 11.90 | 11.95 |
| Oct. | 9.95 | 9.97½ | 9.90 | 9.90 |

| | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)— | 10.45 | 10.45 | 10.45 | 10.45 |
| July | 10.45 | 10.45 | 10.45 | 10.45 |
| Sept. | 10.60 | 10.60 | 10.60 | 10.60 |
| Oct. | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.45 | 10.45 |

| SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)— | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| July | 10.45 | 10.45 | 10.45 | 10.45 |
| Sept. | 10.60 | 10.60 | 10.60 | 10.60 |
| Oct. | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.45 | 10.45 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | Nominal | 11.92½ | 11.92½ | 11.92½ |
| July | 12.00 | 12.02½ | 11.92½ | 12.02½ |
| Sept. | 12.10 | 12.12½ | 12.02½ | 12.12½ |
| Oct. | 10.00 | 9.97½ | 10.00 | 10.00 |

| | | |
|---|---------|--------|
| SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)— | Nominal | 10.55 |
| July | 10.70 | 10.70 |
| Sept. | 10.70 | 10.67½ |
| Oct. | 10.62½ | 10.65 |

| | | |
|----------------------|---------|--------|
| Sept. | Nominal | 18.50 |
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | |
| July | 12.02½ | 12.07½ |
| Sept. | 12.10 | 12.10 |
| Sept. | 12.20 | 12.20 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | 12.02½ | 12.07½ | 12.02½ | 12.07½ |
| July | 12.10 | 12.20 | 12.10 | 12.17½ |
| Sept. | 12.20 | 12.30 | 12.20 | 12.27½ |
| Oct. | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.12½ |

| | | |
|---|---------|-------|
| SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)— | Nominal | 10.70 |
| July | 10.80 | 10.85 |
| Sept. | 10.80 | 10.85 |
| Oct. | 10.65 | 10.75 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PORK—(Per bbl.)— | | | | |
| July | 18.85 | 18.85 | 18.85 | 18.85 |
| Sept. | 18.90 | 18.90 | 18.90 | 18.90 |
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
| July | 19.15 | 19.15 | 19.15 | 19.15 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|--------|--------|-------|
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | 12.15 | 12.15 | 12.12½ | 12.15 |
| July | 12.22-25 | 12.25 | 12.20 | 12.25 |
| Sept. | 12.32 | 12.37 | 12.30 | 12.35 |
| Oct. | 10.25 | 10.32½ | 10.20 | 10.30 |

| | | |
|---|---------|-------|
| SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)— | Nominal | 10.75 |
| July | 10.80 | 10.80 |
| Sept. | 10.80 | 10.80 |
| Oct. | 10.80 | 10.80 |

| FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1921. | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PORK—(Per bbl.)— | | | | |
| July | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.50 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | 12.17½ | 12.20 | 12.12½ | 12.15 |
| July | 12.27½ | 12.30 | 12.27½ | 12.27½ |
| Sept. | 10.35 | 10.35 | 10.30 | 10.30 |
| Oct. | 10.35 | 10.35 | 10.30 | 10.30 |

| | | |
|---|---------|--------|
| SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)— | Nominal | 10.62½ |
| July | 10.82 | 10.82 |
| Sept. | 10.82 | 10.77½ |
| Oct. | 10.82 | 10.67½ |

| CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS | |
|--|--|
| (Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.) | |

| Beef. | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| | No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. |
| Rib roast, heavy end | 30 25 17 |
| Rib roast, light end | 32 26 19 |
| Chuck roast | 18 16 14 |
| Steaks, round | 33 28 25 |
| Steaks, sirloin, first cut | 45 35 31 |
| Steaks, porterhouse | 52 42 32 |
| Steaks, flank | 30 25 13 |
| Beef stew, chuck | 15 16 12 |
| Corned briskets, boneless | 28 23 .. |
| Corned plates | 12 10 10 |
| Corned rumps, boneless | 28 28 21 |

| Lamb. | |
|---------------------|------------|
| | Good. Com. |
| Hindquarters | 42 25 |
| Legs | 45 28 |
| Stews | 15 12½ |
| Chops, shoulder | 25 20 |
| Chops, rib and loin | 45 30 |

| Mutton. | |
|---------------------|------------|
| | Good. Com. |
| Hindquarters | 25 28 |
| Legs | 10 10 |
| Shoulders | 18 18 |
| Chops, rib and loin | 32 30 |

| Pork. | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| | Good. Com. |
| Loins, whole, 8@10 avg. | @35 |
| Loins, whole, 10@12 avg. | @35 |
| Loins, whole, 14 and over | @30 |
| Chops | @38 |
| Shoulders | @18 |
| Butts | @23 |
| Spareribs | @12½ |
| Hocks | @15 |
| Leaf lard, unrendered | @12 |

||
||
||

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------|----------|
| Prime native steers | 16 1/2 | @ 17 1/2 |
| Good native steers | 15 1/2 | @ 16 1/2 |
| Medium steers | 12 | @ 15 |
| Heifers, good | 13 | @ 15 |
| Cows | 10 | @ 14 |
| Hind quarters, choice | 24 1/2 | @ 25 1/2 |
| Fore quarters, choice | 10 1/2 | @ 11 1/2 |

Beef Cuts.

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Steer Loins, No. 1 | @ 31 1/2 |
| Steer Loins, No. 2 | @ 29 1/2 |
| Steer Short Loins, No. 1 | @ 40 |
| Steer Short Loins, No. 2 | @ 39 |
| Steer Loin Ends (hips) | @ 26 |
| Steer Loin Ends, No. 2 | @ 26 |
| Cow Loins | @ 20 |
| Cow Short Loins | @ 26 |
| Cow Loin Ends (hips) | @ 18 |
| Steer Ribs, No. 1 | @ 20 |
| Steer Ribs, No. 2 | @ 19 |
| Cow Ribs, No. 1 | @ 18 |
| Cow Ribs, No. 2 | @ 17 |
| Cow Ribs, No. 3 | @ 14 |
| Steer Rounds, No. 1 | @ 18 |
| Steer Rounds, No. 2 | @ 16 |
| Steer Chucks, No. 1 | @ 10 |
| Steer Chucks, No. 2 | @ 8 |
| Cow Rounds | @ 14 |
| Cow Chucks | @ 7 |
| Steer Plates | @ 6 |
| Medium Plates | @ 4 |
| Briskets, No. 1 | @ 13 |
| Briskets, No. 2 | @ 11 |
| Steel Navel Ends | @ 3 1/2 |
| Cow Navel Ends | @ 3 |
| Fore Shanks | @ 3 1/2 |
| Hind Shanks | @ 3 |
| Rolls | @ 5 |
| Strip Loins, No. 2 | @ 25 |
| Strip Loins, No. 3 | @ 22 |
| Sirloin Butts, No. 1 | @ 28 |
| Sirloin Butts, No. 2 | @ 28 |
| Sirloin Butts, No. 3 | @ 25 |
| Beef Tenderloins, No. 1 | @ 75 |
| Beef Tenderloins, No. 2 | @ 65 |
| Rump Butts | @ 28 |
| Flank Steaks | @ 20 |
| Homeless Chucks | @ 9 |
| Shoulder Clods | @ 15 |
| Hanging Tenderloins | @ 8 |
| Trimming | @ 8 |

Beef Product.

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|------|
| Brains, per lb. | 5 1/2 | @ 8 |
| Hearts | 2 1/2 | @ 8 |
| Tongues | 24 | @ 28 |
| Sweetbreads | 24 | @ 28 |
| Ox-Tail, per lb. | 3 | @ 8 |
| Fresh Tripe, plain | 4 | @ 4 |
| Fresh Tripe, H. O. | 4 | @ 4 |
| Livers | 0 1/2 | @ 8 |
| Kidneys, per lb. | 0 1/2 | @ 8 |

Veal.

| | | |
|----------------|--------|------|
| Choice Carcass | 17 | @ 19 |
| Good Carcass | 12 1/2 | @ 16 |
| Good Saddle | 25 | @ 28 |
| Good Backs | 25 | @ 28 |
| Medium Backs | 4 | @ 6 |

Veal Product.

| | | |
|--------------|----|------|
| Brains, each | 6 | @ 8 |
| Sweetbreads | 38 | @ 42 |
| Calf Livers | 28 | @ 32 |

Lamb.

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| Choice Lambs | @ 25 |
| Medium Lambs | @ 23 |
| Choice Saddle | @ 32 |
| Medium Saddle | @ 30 |
| Choice Fores | @ 20 |
| Medium Fores | @ 18 |
| Lamb Fries, per lb. | @ 30 |
| Lamb Tongues, each | @ 18 |
| Lamb Kidneys, per lb. | @ 25 |

Mutton.

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| Heavy Sheep | @ 9 |
| Light Sheep | @ 14 |
| Heavy Saddle | @ 15 |
| Light Saddle | @ 10 |
| Heavy Fores | @ 10 |
| Light Fores | @ 10 |
| Mutton Legs | @ 20 |
| Mutton Loins | @ 25 |
| Mutton Stew | @ 10 |
| Sheep Tongues, each | @ 3 |
| Sheep Heads, each | @ 8 |

Fresh Pork, Etc.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Dressed Hogs | @ 15 |
| Pork Loins | @ 27 |
| Leaf Lard | @ 18 |
| Tenderloins | @ 44 |
| Spare Ribs | @ 8 |
| Butts | @ 11 |
| Hocks | @ 8 |
| Trimming | @ 13 |
| Extra Lean Trimming | @ 7 |
| Tails | @ 13 |
| Snouts | @ 4 1/2 |
| Pigs' Feet | @ 4 1/2 |
| Pigs' Heads | @ 9 |
| Blade Bones | @ 9 |
| Blade Meat | @ 12 |
| Cheek Meat | @ 7 |
| Hog Wives, per lb. | @ 4 |
| Neck Bones | @ 4 |
| Skinned Shoulders | @ 13 |
| Pork Hearts | @ 4 |
| Pork Kidneys, per lb. | @ 4 |
| Pork Tongues | @ 12 |
| Knuckles | @ 9 |
| Knuckles | @ 9 |
| Brains | @ 8 |
| Back fat | @ 12 |
| Hams | @ 27 |
| Calas | @ 15 |
| Bellies | @ 16 |

SAUSAGE.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Columbia, Cloth, Bologna | @ 15 |
| Bologna, large, long, round, in casings | @ 14 1/2 |
| Choice Bologna | @ 15 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Frankfurters | @ 20 |
| Liver Sausage | @ 19 |
| Tongue and blood sausage, with pork | @ 18 |
| Mince Sausage | @ 18 1/2 |
| New England Style Sandwich Sausage | @ 15 |
| Prepared Luncheon Sausage | @ 16 1/2 |
| Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner) | @ 17 |
| Oxford Lean Butts | @ 31 |
| Polish Sausage | @ 16 |
| Garlic Sausage | @ 15 |
| Country Smoked Sausage | @ 15 1/2 |
| Country Fresh Sausage | @ 16 1/2 |
| Pork Sausage, bulk | @ 14 1/2 |
| Pork Sausage, short link | @ 29 1/2 |
| Luncheon Roll | @ 16 |
| Delicatessen Loaf | @ 15 1/2 |
| Ox Tongues, jellied | @ 41 |
| Macaroni and Cheese Loaf | @ 17 |
| Loaf Roll, cooked | @ 52 |

Summer Sausage.

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| D'Arles, new goods | @ 42 |
| Beef Casings Salami | @ 38 |
| Italian Salami (new goods) | @ 41 |
| Cheese | @ 33 |
| Holsteiner | @ 33 |
| Peppetoni, long links | @ 32 |
| Farmer | @ 35 |

Sausage in Brine.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Bologna, kits | @ 1.65 |
| Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2 | 2.30 @ 10.15 |
| Pork, link, kits | @ 1.82 |
| Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2 | 2.40 @ 10.50 |
| Polish Sausage, kits | @ 1.80 |
| Frankfurters, kits | @ 1.70 |
| Frankfurters, 1/2 @ 1/2 | 2.20 @ 9.75 |
| Blood Sausage, kits | @ 1.70 |
| Blood Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2 | 2.20 @ 9.75 |
| Liver Sausage, kits | @ 1.55 |
| Liver Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2 | 2.00 @ 9.00 |
| Head Cheese, kits | @ 1.75 |
| Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2 | 2.30 @ 10.00 |

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels | \$15.00 |
| Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels | 14.00 |
| Regular H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels | 14.00 |
| Pocket H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels | 18.00 |
| Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls. | 20.00 |
| Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls. | 24.00 |
| Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels | 57.00 |
| Sheep Tongues, long cut, barrels | 57.00 |
| Pork Tongues, barrels | 65.50 |

CANNED MEATS.

| | No. 1/2 | No. 1 | No. 2 | No. 3 | Per doz. |
|-----------------------------|---------|--------|---------|-------|----------|
| Corned beef | \$2.00 | \$3.25 | \$15.50 | | |
| Roast beef | 2.00 | 3.25 | 15.50 | | |
| Roast mutton | 2.00 | 3.25 | 15.50 | | |
| Sliced dried beef | \$2.75 | 4.85 | 8.90 | 52.00 | |
| Ox tongue, whole | 13.25 | 17.50 | 53.00 | | |
| Luncheon tongue | 2.50 | 4.75 | 10.25 | 32.00 | |
| Corn beef hash | 1.50 | 3.10 | 5.50 | | |
| Roast beef hash | 1.50 | 3.10 | 5.50 | | |
| Hamburger steak with onions | 1.50 | 3.15 | 6.00 | | |
| Vienna style sausage | 1.15 | 2.40 | 4.25 | | |
| Luncheon sausage | 1.20 | | | | |
| Breakfast sausage | 2.95 | 3.75 | | | |
| Veal loaf, med. size | | | 2.00 | | |

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

| | Per doz. |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| 2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case | \$3.39 |
| 4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case | 3.25 |
| 8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case | 11.50 |
| 16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in case | 21.00 |

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels | @ 25.00 |
| Plate Beef | @ 23.50 |
| Rollettes | @ 25.00 |
| Rump Butts | @ 25.00 |
| Mess Pork | @ 24.00 |
| Clear Fat Backs | @ 26.00 |
| Family Back Pork | @ 30.00 |
| Bean Pork | @ 21.00 |

LARD.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes. | @ 15 1/2 |
| Pure Lard | @ 14 1/2 |
| Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels | @ 10 1/2 |
| Bakers' special cooking oil | @ 10 1/2 |
| Barrels, 1/2 over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1c over tierces. | |

BUTTERINE.

| | |
|---|----------|
| 1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago | @ 20 |
| Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb. | @ 21 |
| Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs. | @ 20 1/2 |
| Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs. | @ 16 |
| Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb. | @ 20 |

DRY SALT MEATS.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Clear Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg. | @ 17.25 |
| Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg. | @ 17.00 |
| Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg. | @ 16.00 |
| Rib Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg. | @ 17.25 |
| Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg. | @ 15.75 |
| Fat Backs, 12 @ 12 avg. | @ 12.00 |
| Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg. | @ 12.25 |
| Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg. | @ 12.50 |
| Extra Short Clears | @ 14.25 |
| Extra Short Ribs | @ 14.25 |
| Short Clears | @ 15.00 |
| Butts | @ 10.50 |

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Skinned Hams | @ 36 1/2 |
| Regular Hams | @ 34 |
| Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs. avg. | @ 19 1/2 |
| Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs. avg. | @ 18 1/2 |
| New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 avg. | @ 19 |
| Breakfast Bacon, fancy | @ 34 |
| Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg. | @ 17 1/2 |
| Wide, 12 @ 14 avg. and strip, 8 @ 7 avg. | @ 23 |
| Wide, 4 @ 6 avg. and strip, 8 @ 4 avg. | @ 27 |
| Dried Beef Insides | @ 49 |
| Dried Beef Knuckles | @ 43 |
| Dried Beef Outsides | @ 29 |
| Dried Beef Seta, best | @ 44 1/2 |
| Skinned Roast Hams | @ 40 |

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| Regular Boiled Hams | @ 48 |
| Boiled Calas | @ 29 |
| Cooked Loin Rolls | @ 53 |
| Cooked Rolled Shoulder | @ 30 |

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Beef Rounds, per set | @ 23 |
| Beef Export Rounds | @ 28 |
| Beef Middles, per set | @ 55 |
| Beef Bungs, per piece | @ 12 |
| Beef Weasands | @ 12 |
| Beef Bladders, small, per doz. | @ 1.50 |
| Beef Bladders, medium, per doz. | @ 1.75 |
| Hog Casings, free of salt, regular | @ 1.10 |
| Hog Casings, f. o. b. extra narrow | @ 1.75 |
| Hog Middles, per set | @ 2.25 |
| Hog Bungs, export | @ 19 |
| Hog Bungs, large | @ 14 |
| Hog Bungs, medium | @ 9 |
| Hog Bungs, narrow | @ 7 |
| Hog Stomachs, per piece | @ 1.5 |
| Imported wide Sheep Casings | @ 1 |
| Imported medium wide Sheep Casings | @ 1 |
| Imported medium Sheep Casings | @ 1 |

FERTILIZERS.

| | Per Unit. |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| Ground dried blood | \$2.75 @ 3.00 |
| Unground and crushed blood | 2.40 @ 2.65 |
| Concentrated tankage, ground | 2.50 @ 2.75 |
| Hoofmeal | 2.00 @ 2.25 |
| Ground tankage, 10 to 12% | 2.75 @ 3.00 |
| Ground tankage, 6 1/2 to 9% | 2.25 @ 2.60 |
| Crushed and unground tankage | 1.75 @ 2.50 |
| Ground raw bone, per ton | 23.00 @ 25.00 |
| Ground steam bone, per ton | 19.00 @ 22.00 |
| Unground steamed bone | 15.00 @ 16.00 |
| Unground bone tankage | 10.00 @ 12.00 |

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

| | Per Ton. |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| No. 1 horns | 150.00 @ 175.00 |
| No. 2 horns | 100.00 @ 125.00 |
| No. 3 horns | 25.00 @ 50.00 |
| Hoofs, black | 20.00 @ 25.00 |
| Hoofs, striped | 25.00 @ 30.00 |
| Hoofs, white | 30.00 @ 35.00 |
| Round shin bones, heavies | 50.00 @ 55.00 |
| Round shin bones, lights | 45.00 @ 50.00 |
| Flat shin bones, heavies | 42.50 @ 47.50 |
| Flat shin bones, lights | 35.00 @ 40.00 |
| Thigh bones, heavies | 50.00 @ 55.00 |
| Thigh bones, lights | 40.00 @ 45.00 |
| Skulls, jaws and knuckles | 18.00 @ 20.00 |

LARD.

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Prime, steam, cash | @ 12.07 1/2 |
| Prime, steam, loose | @ 11.42 1/2 |
| Leaf | @ 11.00 |
| Compound | @ 11 |
| Neutral lard | @ 13 1/2 |

STEARINES.

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| Prime oleo | 10 1/2 @ 11 |
| Tallow | 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2 |
| Grease, yellow, loose | 4 @ 4 1/2 |
| Grease, A white, loose | 5 1/2 @ 6 |

OILS.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Oleo oil, extra | 10 1/2 @ 11 |
| Oleo oil, No. 2 | 8 @ 8 1/2 |
| Oleo stock | 8 @ 8 1/2 |
| Linseed, loose, per gal. | @ 67 |
| Corn oil, loose | 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2 |
| Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast | 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2 |

TALLOW.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| Edible | 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2 |
| Choice country | 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2 |
| Packers, prime, loose | 6 @ 6 1/2 |
| Packers, No. 1, loose | 4 1/2 @ 5 |
| Packers, No. 2 | 2 1/2 @ 3 |

GREASES.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| White, choice | 6 @ 6 1/2 |
| White, "A," loose | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| White, "B," loose | 4 @ 4 1/2 |
| Bone, naphtha extracted | 2 @ 2 1/2 |
| Crackling | 3 1/2 @ 4 |
| House | 2 1/2 @ 3 |
| Yellow | 3 1/2 @ 4 |
| Brown | 2 1/2 @ 3 |
| Pigs' foot grease | 2 1/2 @ 3 |
| Garbage, grease, loose | 2 @ 2 1/2 |
| Glycerine, C. P. | 14 1/2 @ 15 |
| Glycerine, dynamite | 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2 |
| Glycerine, crude soap | 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2 |
| Glycerine, candle | nom. 8 1/2 |

COTTONSEED OILS.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| White, deodorized, pkgs. | 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2 |
| P. S. Y., loose, Chicago | 8 1/2 |
| P. S. Y., soap grade, loose | nom. 8 |
| Soap stock, bbls., cunen. | 32 @ 32 1/2 |
| Tex. | 3 @ 3 1/2 |
| Soap stock, loose, 50% f. a. Chicago | 1 @ 1 1/2 |
| Hydrogenated oil | @ |

COOPERAGE.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoops | 1.47 1/2 @ 1.50 |
| Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoops | 1.35 @ 1.40 |
| Ash Pork Barrels, galv. iron hoops | 1.67 1/2 @ 1.70 |
| Red Oak Lard Tierces | 2.05 @ 2.07 1/2 |
| White Oak Lard Tierces | 2.25 @ 2.30 |
| White Oak Ham Tierces | @ 2.60 |

CURING MATERIALS.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls. | @ 9 1/2 |
| Bags | @ 9 1/2 |
| Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls. | @ 10 1/2 |
| Bags | @ 10 1/2 |
| Double refined Nitrate of Soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F., carloads | @ 5 1/2 |
| Bbls. | @ 5 1/2 |
| Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F., less than carloads | @ 5 1/2 |
| Bbls. | @ 5 1/2 |
| Double refined Nitrate of Soda, crystals | @ 5 1/2 |
| Bbls. | @ 5 1/2 |
| Sacks | @ 5 1/2 |
| Nitrate of Soda, kegs, 100 @ 150 lbs., 1c over | @ 4 1/2 |
| Peric acid, crystals to powdered | 14 1/2 @ 16 1/2 |
| Borax, crystals to powdered | 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2 |
| Sugar | |
| White, clarified, f. o. b. New Orleans | @ 5 1/2 |
| Yellow, clarified, f. o. b. New Orleans | @ 4 1/2 |

Retail Section

Why I Like to Deal with Butcher Grimm

He always seems pleased to see me, whether I meet him on the street or in his store.

Invariably he acts as though I were an individual with a real personality, with likes and dislikes, and genuine interests in life, instead of an animated pocketbook.

He and his clerks serve me as though they were anxious to find out what I really want and need, rather than to work off something on me which they want to get rid of.

If everything is not all right, he is cordial in his efforts to make it right, either at the time or later. I can always depend upon his fairness and honor, and so I can write or telephone for what I want if I am away or at home, and feel sure that he will serve me as though I were there in person.

He has never told me an untruth or misrepresented a fact.

He has never claimed to be one of those Know-It-Alls, although he is remarkably well posted. It is his modesty, however, which makes me ready to display my own ignorance and to ask his advice.

When my boy was killed in France, he took time to write me a personal, hand written letter, that somehow made me feel very near to him. He didn't do this I know to get more business, but rather to let me know that he understood and cared.

More than once, Grimm has gone out of his way to do me a good turn, to give me a friendly tip, or to throw something in my way. Naturally I would be an ingrate if I did not do the same.

His place of business is not elaborate, but it is attractive and there is a home-like atmosphere about it which seems to extend a welcome to the man who enters its doors. The atmosphere is that of friendly, business-like, courteous service.

Grimm is filling an important local office, and he is a member of the state legislature as well, but this hasn't made any difference with him or with his manner to his patrons. He doesn't neglect business, and he is just as cordial and friendly as in the old days when he was in the little place around the corner, struggling to get along.

The reason I like to deal with Grimm is the same reason that other people enjoy doing business with him also. Grimm is sincere and some way or other he calls forth that which is the finest and the best, in old and young, rich and poor, with whom he comes in contact.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

F. H. Maass will open a meat market in Lyons, Ia.

Roy Brown has opened a meat market at Corydon, Ind.

Thomas Nance will open a meat market in Bethlehem, Ind.

Smith Brothers plan to open a meat market in Menahga, Minn.

Clarence Mann will open a meat market in Baileys Harbor, Wis.

J. Levin has enlarged and remodeled his meat market in Barberton, Ohio.

J. L. Wollett has opened a meat market at Dupont, Ind.

Chas. Pape has opened a meat market at Maple Lake, Minn.

Joseph Thompson has bought a meat market at Delphi, Ind.

H. G. Handley has opened a meat market in Albion, Wash.

The Hy-Grade Market will open a meat shop in Sea Cliff, N. Y.

The Simon Pfaff meat market at Goodrich, No. Dak., has burned out.

A. S. Challengren has opened the City Meat Market at Leith, No. Dak.

The Quality Meat Market, at Bancroft, S. D., has been destroyed by fire.

Fred J. Deno has purchased the Earl Park butcher shop at Fowler, Ind.

Walter Hopson has bought an interest in a meat market in Cameron, Mo.

W. H. Davis has purchased the Dailey Meat Market at Silver Creek, Neb.

J. W. Argo has bought the Sanitary meat market at Walnut Ridge, Ark.

Mol & Martinson have bought the Gonvick meat market at Gonvick, Minn.

W. H. Moreman has purchased the Parsons meat market at Clarendon, Tex.

Harry Brown has taken over the Stimmen meat business at Ellettsville, Ind.

Mr. Schwartz has sold his meat market in Janesville, Ia., to Mr. Botterman.

J. Irwin has purchased the business of the Mutchie meat market, Kearney, Neb.

W. C. Jolliffe & Walter Buckner have bought a meat market at Trafalgar, Ind.

The meat market of A. L. Walker, at Hydenville, Cal., has been destroyed by fire.

J. T. Ross has succeeded to the meat business of Ellyson & Ross, at Newcastle, Neb.

L. Sauer and John Goos have purchased the Carsten Market, at Snohomish, Wash.

Clement L. Sparrow, meat dealer in Royalton, Minn., has sold out to Louis Binick

The new meat market of Louis Braun at Lincoln, Neb., has been opened to the public.

The W. T. Harris meat market, Glendive, Mont., has been sold to H. K. Baltauser.

Walter McQuier has sold his meat business at Logansport, Ind., to Joseph Menden & Son.

The meat market of James Brown, at Ardmore, Okla., has been slightly damaged by fire.

Voss Sobers has opened a meat market in Tarentum, Pa. He will also handle butter and eggs.

James B. Frankland has sold his meat market in Streator, Ill., to William Bryant and Frank Klein.

C. Lloyd Knepp has sold his meat market and grocery in Philipsburg, Pa., to Lorenz Lorenzen.

Danielson and Anderson have leased the meat market of Lundquist and Anderson in Rockford, Ill.

Jacob Hoerth has purchased the grocery stock and meat business of the Ideal Bakery, at Gregory, S. D.

A. E. Root has sold his grocery and meat business in Coldwater, Mich., to Floyd Nuff and F. McIntyre.

The Howell Brothers' meat and grocery store, at Fowler, Cal., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$3,000.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Vito Greco, a butcher in Amsterdam, N. Y.

Sherman Stanton, Archie Gordon and Elias Poffenberger have opened a meat market at Bluffton, Ind.

I. J. Odem and C. L. Guy have purchased the McGhie meat market and grocery at Grangeville, Idaho.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Edward Rosenstein, a butcher at Paterson, N. J.

Arnett Brothers have bought the meat department of the W. R. Greene market, at Steamboat Spring, Colo.

Earl Franch and George Budd have purchased the meat market and grocery of Fred Hervey, at Sunbury, Ohio.

B. A. Hovey has bought an interest in the meat market and grocery store of Paul Petersen, at Frazer, Mont.

W. F. Scott, Charles Lane and Mrs. H. O. Harkness will open a butcher shop and grocery store in McCammon, Idaho.

I. C. Shafer and J. C. Berger have opened a meat and grocery store at 315 South Potomac street, Hagerstown, Md.

Dr. H. W. Clifton and Archie Fanyo have purchased the Dixon meat market, at Watseka, Ill., and will take possession August 1.

Wirth and Raymond have sold their meat market in Tarrytown, N. Y., to Joseph Nicolas, who will take possession on August 1.

The Temkin Bros. Co. has been incorporated at Milwaukee, Wis., with a capital of \$25,000, to conduct a meat and grocery business.

Y. Sundquist & Company has succeeded the Central Grocery Company, at Hancock, Mich., and will conduct a grocery and meat market.

Cottingham Brothers have sold their grocery and meat market at Uniontown, Pa., and plan to engage in the grocery business at Fairmont, W. Va.

Howard B. Stetler has sold his grocery and meat business in Reading, Pa., to the Pottstown Produce Company, composed of John Fegley and William Simons.

The American Grocery and Meat Market has been incorporated at Wilmington, Del., with a capital of \$20,000. The incorporators are F. R. Hansell, J. Vernon Pimm and E. M. MacFarland.

THE BUSINESS QUIZ.

Following is the sixteenth set of six questions in a series published by The National Provisioner under the general title of "The Business Quiz," points of information of interest to every business man.

Question No. 1.—What is known in mercantile practice as an "acceptance"?

Question No. 2.—What is known as "The Act of God" clause in bills of lading?

Question No. 3.—What is the meaning of the term "allonge"?

Question No. 4.—What percentage of people entering a retail store are conceded to be buyers?

Question No. 5.—Should interest calculated on a note include the date of issue and date of maturity?

Question No. 6.—What are known as "sales leads"?

The answers to these questions will appear in the next issue of The National Provisioner.

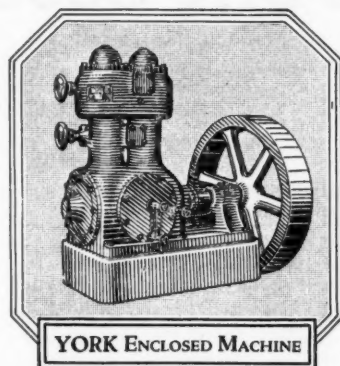
CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 37.)

up to \$8.10. Bulk of all weights of beef steers cleared at \$7.25@9.25 during the first four days this week. Common native grassers often found very slow outlet, some on the cutter order selling to killers at \$4.50@5.50. Choice fat she stock was active and yearling heifers went unevenly higher. Low-grade cows and heifers closed about steady with a week ago. Following a 25c break late today canners are still about 50c higher for the week. Bulls were very active early in the week, but closed lower today, making prices about 25c higher than last Thursday. Bologna bulls today went mostly at \$5.00@5.50, a few heavy kinds early up to \$5.60. Butcher bulls went largely at \$6.00@6.75, fat yearlings at \$7.00 up. Good and choice light veal calves show little change from a week ago, but calves averaging 160 lbs. up are coming into competition with southwesterns and have worked unevenly lower. Light vealers sold today to packers largely at \$10.00@10.50, outsiders paying \$11.00 and better. However, weighty kinds averaging from 160 to 250 lbs. and over, which are killing out very grassy in most instances, sold around \$7.00@9.00, with "bobs" at \$5.00@6.00.

Chicago hog receipts for the first four days this week at 98,000 show a falling off of over 20% from similar period a week ago, while the market total for week to date at 295,000 was 76,000 less than same period last week, and 36,000 under corresponding period last year. Continued light receipts locally since Monday and at outside markets all week to date, are attributed chiefly to the fact that farmers are busy harvesting and to a bullish sentiment existent in the ranks of producers, which prompts the ordering of cars and subsequent cancellation of such orders at the slightest whim. The march of values upward continued until the top today of \$11.75 equalled the previous high top of the year scored on March 21, but the bulk of sales then was \$9.00@11.25, with quality generally good, while today the bulk of sales was at \$9.60@11.80, making the average cost 75c or more higher and real advance even more on account of the plainer quality now due to large percentage of packing sows. Bulk of light and light butchers brought \$11.25@11.65 today and bulk of packing sows, \$9.50@9.90. Practical top late Thursday was \$11.65 and market closed as compared with Thursday previous, 40@65c higher, with lights and better grades of other weights up most. Percentage of packing sows continued liberal and showed no signs of abatement. Pigs moved rather slowly a couple of days, due to lack of outside orders, but are still 25@50c higher than a week ago, with bulk of medium to choice grades at \$10.50@11.25.

The most potent bearish factor in the market this week, applicable to both live and dressed lamb values, has been an oversupply of native lambs at Jersey City and some other eastern markets which draw supplies at this season chiefly from the Virginia, Maryland and Eastern Kentucky. Jersey City reported the total arrival there of over 30,000 head of lambs and sheep on foot the first half of the week, with the result that the lamb top there dropped on Wednesday to \$11.00, and with the further result that the dressed lamb markets at New York and other large eastern lamb consuming centers became more or less seriously depressed. This was naturally reflected in the trade in stock on foot at the western markets, as easterly territory must be looked to for absorption of a very liberal percentage of the dressed product. If some effective, satisfactory method could be adopted looking toward a more even distribution of the summer marketward movement of native stock it would, it is believed, have a most salutary effect in stabilizing the market. Receipts at the



YORK ENCLOSED MACHINE

RELIABLE REFRIGERATION
for the Butcher

When a Butcher buys refrigerating equipment, the thought uppermost in his mind, in most cases, is the reliability of the machine. Can he absolutely depend upon it to perform the work? A shut-down at a time when his refrigerator is well stocked would mean a heavy loss, due to spoiled meats.

York Refrigerating Machines have demonstrated their absolute reliability by more than thirty-five years of satisfactory service, which has given them a high reputation throughout the refrigerating field.

Many butchers in all parts of the United States, and in Foreign Countries, are using York Mechanical Refrigeration in marketing high grade products. We invite all Butchers to investigate the York System of Refrigeration, and believe it will prove profitable to them in most cases.

YORK MANUFACTURING CO.

(Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively)

YORK, PA.

There is a YORK Plant to fit Your Business

principal primary western markets have been comparatively light for this season of the year and had dressed trade conditions been healthy the market would probably have given a good account of itself. There is good reason, however, for sellers to anticipate some improvement in the lamb trade next week as this week's slaughter has been below normal for a late July week and up to this writing there is no big run of range stock in sight. Receipts thus far this week at ten markets total but about 167,200 head, compared with 182,415 like period last week and 25,811 the corresponding four days a year ago. Today's trade on fat range lambs was mostly 50@75c lower than a week ago today, natives largely 25c lower. Yearlings are about 25c down in sympathy with the break in lambs, while matured sheep are generally steady. Chicago receipts, with the four-day total 9,000 less than like period last week, have carried a market supply of 117 doubles of range stock, against 152 doubles the same time last week.

For Sausage Makers

BELL'S
Patent Parchment Lined
SAUSAGE
BAGS

and

SAUSAGE
SEASONINGS

For Samples and Prices, write

THE WM. G. BELL CO.
BOSTON MASS.Have You
Proved It?

Customers have been asking their meat markets about "that different meat paper that doesn't soak up water and blood—doesn't go to pieces before they get home and does protect the clothing."

That order you have just neglected to place may be standing between you and more good business. Folks appreciate well wrapped meat and while KVP Blood Proof is actually more economical, the big advantage is customer satisfaction.

Ask for Sample Sheet.
Order Direct or
Thru Dealer



New York Section

A. E. Petersen, vice-president of Wilson & Company, Chicago, is in town.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kramer have been taking short motor trips out of the city during July.

Mr. and Mrs. Moe Loeb motored to Delaware Water Gap where they spent a few days this week.

M. Brand, head of the smoked meat department of Morris & Company, Chicago, was in the city this week.

A. H. Olsen, smokehouse and sausage expert of Wilson & Company, Chicago, has been in New York for two weeks.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 23, 1921, on shipments sold out, ranged from 11 to 17 cents per pound and averaged 14.38 cents per pound.

Albert Rosen, president of the Brooklyn branch, United Master Butchers, and Mrs. Rosen are receiving the congratulations of their friends on the recovery of their young son. Raymond was taken ill while spending the summer with his parents at Far Rockaway and had to be removed to the hospital where for two weeks grave fears of saving his life were entertained.

In the cars of Mr. Grismer and Mr. Smith last Sunday morning Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Grismer, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Cellar and Mr. and Mrs. John Smith of Troy left for Lake Placid where they will stop for two weeks. They will then motor

through the Adirondacks to Bretton Woods, N. H., where they will spend two weeks. The party hopes to be joined by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rosen later.

The number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Saturday, July 23, 1921, are reported by the New York City Health Department as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 1,316 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2 lbs.; Queens, 5 lbs.; Richmond, 100 lbs.; total, 1,423 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 85 lbs.; Brooklyn, 24,080 lbs.; Queens, 20 lbs.; total, 24,185 lbs.

All aboard for Detroit! Mr. George Kramer, who has been taking charge of arrangements for the delegates to the national master butchers' convention, states that there will be a large delegation from New York. Every butcher in New York state, even though not a delegate to the convention, should make an extra effort to be in Detroit on August 8-12, as many matters of great importance and interest to the butchers of New York state will be discussed at the annual convention of the United Master Butchers of America during that time.

CONDITIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Leopold Plaut, general manager of Wilson & Company's properties in South America, reached New York Sunday morning on the Munson liner Huron. Mr. Plaut expects to remain in the United States for several months, as this is his first visit in a considerable period.

He reports that financial conditions in most South American countries are still at

a low ebb, which is reflected to some extent in the meat trade. Meat exports to Europe from South America also have been curtailed to some extent.

"American concerns doing business in South America," said Mr. Plaut, "will do well to send some of their best men to this territory. During the war, most of the foreign trade of South American countries was diverted to the United States, but at the present time all European countries able at all to do business are making strenuous efforts to recover the ground lost by them during the war.

"American business can only hold its ground by putting its best men in the field. A factor that will help to maintain trade relations is the very excellent steamship service which the Munson steamship line has worked out in connection with the shipping board. The line's new fast steamships between New York and South American ports are of great convenience and help in carrying trade between the United States and the South American republics."

NEW YORK BOOSTS SAUSAGE.

The Meat Council of New York issued a statement to the New York City papers last Saturday, July 23rd, which told of the possibility now for a meat meal for five cents per person. The statement recommended the greater use of sausage. The New York papers were very much interested in the story from the Meat Council and gave it considerable space. The statement was as follows:

A good, wholesome nutritious meat meal for a family of five can now be purchased by the thrifty housewife for not more than 25 to 30 cents, or about five cents for each person, according to George Kramer, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Meat Council of New York.

This announcement follows the aim of the Meat Council of New York to advise the consuming public of changes in market conditions in order to enable the housewife to obtain the most advantageous meat bargains.

Here is Mr. Kramer's advice to those who really wish to save money on meat without sacrificing quality or nutrition:

"Go into any retail meat store and demand the best grade of frankfurters, running ten pieces, or links, to the pound. The total cost should not exceed twenty-five to thirty cents. This will give each member of the family two good-sized sausages. Other grades can be bought still cheaper. If the family consists of four members, the housewife should ask for frankfurters running eight pieces to the pound.

"On account of present industrial conditions, sausage prices have slumped heavily from former levels, and the housewife now has a rare opportunity to buy sausage at bargain prices. Retail prices vary with different localities, with the grade of the sausages, and with the nature of the service rendered by the retailer. In general sausages are obtainable within the following price ranges.

"Frankfurters from 25 to 30 cents a pound; bologna, from 25 to 30 cents; luncheon meats, from 24 to 29 cents.

"Smoked sausage and the various sausage specialties are warm weather foods. Many are cooked ready to serve; others require only slight preparation. The sausage on sale at the present time is of exceptionally good quality."

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, July 28, 1921, as follows:

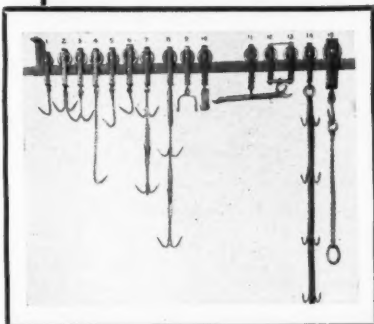
| | Chicago. | Boston. | New York. | Philadelphia. |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Fresh Beef— | | | | |
| STEERS: | | | | |
| Choice | \$17.00@17.50 | \$16.00@ | \$17.00@18.00 | \$.....@ |
| Good | 15.50@16.50 | 15.50@16.00 | 15.50@16.50 | 15.50@16.00 |
| Medium | 14.00@15.00 | 14.75@15.25 | 13.00@15.00 | 14.00@15.00 |
| Common | 12.00@13.00 | 13.50@14.50 | 11.00@12.00 | 11.00@13.00 |
| COWS: | | | | |
| Good | 13.50@14.50 | 14.00@ | 14.00@15.00 |@ |
| Medium | 12.00@13.00 | 13.25@13.50 | 12.00@13.00 | 11.00@12.00 |
| Common | 10.00@12.00 | 12.75@13.00 | 10.00@11.00 | 10.00@11.00 |
| BULLS: | | | | |
| Good |@ | 12.00@ |@ |@ |
| Medium |@ | 11.50@12.00 |@ |@ |
| Common | 10.00@10.50 |@ | 11.50@12.00 |@ |
| Fresh Veal— | | | | |
| Choice | 17.00@18.00 |@ | 18.00@ |@ |
| Good | 15.00@16.00 |@ | 14.00@16.00 |@ |
| Medium | 13.00@14.00 | 11.00@13.00 | 12.00@13.00 | 13.00@15.00 |
| Common | 11.00@12.00 | 8.00@10.00 | 10.00@11.00 | 10.00@13.00 |
| Fresh Lamb and Mutton— | | | | |
| LAMBS: | | | | |
| Choice | 23.00@25.00 | 21.00@23.00 | 20.00@21.00 | 20.00@23.00 |
| Good | 21.00@22.00 | 20.00@21.00 | 18.00@20.00 | 19.00@20.00 |
| Medium | 19.00@20.00 | 17.00@19.00 | 15.00@17.00 | 17.00@19.00 |
| Common | 15.00@18.00 | 14.00@16.00 | 10.00@14.00 | 15.00@17.00 |
| YEARLINGS: | | | | |
| Good |@ | 17.00@18.00 |@ |@ |
| Medium |@ | 15.00@16.00 |@ |@ |
| MUTTON: | | | | |
| Good | 12.00@14.00 |@ | 14.00@15.00 | 16.00@17.00 |
| Medium | 10.00@11.00 |@ | 12.00@13.00 | 14.00@15.00 |
| Common | 7.00@9.00 |@ | 7.00@11.00 | 10.00@13.00 |
| Fresh Pork Cuts— | | | | |
| LOINS: | | | | |
| 8-10 lb. average | 28.00@29.00 | 25.00@26.00 | 23.00@25.00 | 23.00@26.00 |
| 10-12 lb. average | 26.00@27.00 | 24.00@25.00 | 21.00@22.00 | 22.00@25.00 |
| 12-14 lb. average | 23.00@25.00 | 22.00@23.00 | 20.00@21.00 | 20.00@22.00 |
| 14-16 lb. average | 20.00@22.00 | 20.00@21.00 | 18.00@19.00 | 19.00@20.00 |
| 16 lb. over | 18.00@20.00 | 18.00@19.00 | 17.00@18.00 |@ |
| SHOULDERS: | | | | |
| Skinned | 14.50@16.00 |@ | 14.00@15.00 | 13.00@15.00 |
| PICNICS: | | | | |
| 4-6 lb. average | 15.00@16.00 | 15.50@16.00 |@ |@ |
| 6-8 lb. average | 14.00@15.00 | 15.50@16.00 | 12.00@13.00 |@ |
| BUTTS: | | | | |
| Boston style | 16.00@18.00 |@ | 15.00@16.00 | 15.00@17.00 |

*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

If it's RANDALL'S It's Right

Beef and Hog Hooks and Rollers

Overhead Tracking,
Rollers, Track Scales, etc.,
for Abattoirs, Slaughter
Houses, Packing Houses,
Refrigerators, Cold Storage
Houses, Markets, etc.



Beef and Hog Hooks and Rollers made any size or weight. We will quote prices on any special size wanted.

When writing for prices, state if rollers are to be plain or galvanized iron.

Manufactured and Sold by

R. T. RANDALL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF PORK PACKERS'
and SAUSAGE MAKERS' MACHINERY

331-333 North Second Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

NATHAN STRAUSS EMPLOYEES PICNIC.

On Sunday, July 24, the Nathan Strauss, Inc., Mutual Benefit Association held their first annual outing and picnic at Ulmer Park, Brooklyn. A feeling of democracy prevailed at the park when the Strauss brothers walked among their employes shaking hands and exchanging words of friendship.

Dancing was held in the hall and refreshments were served free, while many prizes were chanced off at the stalls.

The baseball game between the married men and the single men was close, and the married men took the contest at 12 to 11, thereby enriching themselves by \$25 in gold. Five dollar gold pieces were awarded to Ted Robinson for winning the hundred-yard dash, Mrs. Elsie Halsinger for the fat ladies' race, and to the team of Rosenthal, Ginsberg, Mendelson, Gutstein and Ament, who won the half-mile relay race, which proved to be the most exciting.

Miss Aina Strauss, daughter of Louis Strauss, won the prize in the 25-yard dash for young women. Miss Strauss promptly donated the money to the association. Louis Strauss also won the race for fat men and donated the award to the association. Prizes of \$2.50 in gold were awarded to Clara Maloney for winning the race for girls, and to Walter Carey who won the race for boys.

The arrangements committee consisted of Michael M. Rosenthal, office manager of the firm, chairman; Meyer Van Wye, field captain; Miss Rose Gillespie and Miss Lillie Meier in charge of the booths, and Morris Schlessinger in charge of the ticket sale.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Strauss, Miss Aina Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Goldstein, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Schaap, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schaap, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schaap, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Van Wye, Leonard Van Wye, Miss Estelle Van Wye, Mr. Michael Rosenthal, Miss Adeline Anna Cohen, Miss Anna Rosenthal, Mr. William Ginsberg, Mr. Abe Abrahamer, Mr. Morris Pett, Miss Rose Gillespie, Miss Lillie Meier, Mr. John Sebeck, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bachenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bachenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mercer, Mrs. Elsie Halsinger and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Taendler and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Schlesinger, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hagenauer, Mr. Sol Plockie, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Wertheimer,

Mrs. Van Blerkom, Mr. Simon Block, Miss Leonora Rosenthal, Miss Anna Lieberman and Mr. Ben Rosenthal.

A PHILADELPHIA GOLF GAME.

When a man gets the impression that he is an expert in any form of sport, only a try-out tells the tale—often a sad one. A prominent pork packer of Philadelphia thought he could play golf. To improve his game he practiced in secret, after which he sent a challenge broadcast to any one in his home town who thought he could play golf, for \$5 or \$500. In the same town lives a scrappy provision broker whose only knowledge of the game was that he thought a brassie or niblick or mashie was some new-fangled kind of a long-handled black jack. That made not a particle of difference to him. The challenge was accepted, the stakes (\$500 a side) deposited in the hands of Frank Rogers, and with Sam Lindal as umpire and referee all hands repaired to the links (casing gentlemen please take notice). After the "expert" had carefully chosen his first club Mr. Broker expressed a wish for either a baseball bat, a barrel stave or a shillaleh. The game started and our expert hooks a drive into a bunch of brown-eyed Susans, gets out with his nib on the far-away, and gets a whale of a long brassie, and hits himself on the shins. After which Mr. Broker with his barrel stave sent the ball so fast and far that it was not recovered, and as there was only one ball (two or more considered superfluous), the game was called on account of dark looks and a shower of protests against the barrel stave. By that time stakes holder Rogers had disappeared, the umpire was nursing a blue eye and the contestants wandered home in opposite directions. Verdict, Mr. Provision Broker was the winner. But the new flivver in the Rogers bath tub looks suspicious!

P. S.—The pork packer aforesaid was NOT John J. Felin, to whom golf is no joke.

LIONEL M. LEVINE CONSULTING ENGINEER

PACKING PLANTS—REFRIGERATION
PLANS AND SUPERVISION

29 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Mr. Packer:

You always want the
BEST HOGS YOU
CAN BUY.

Try the INDIANAPOLIS MARKET—in the heart of the Corn Belt.

Hog quality supreme.

Centrally located.

Fast freight service.

Indianapolis ranked fourth in hog receipts for April.

Write us for our daily market report.

Give us your order.

McMURRAY and JOHNSTON

Livestock Purchasing
Agents

Union Stock Yards

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

*"Personal
Service"*

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Steers, ordinary to prime..... | 8.05@ 9.80 |
| Cows, common to choice..... | 1.50@ 5.50 |
| Bulls, common to choice..... | 5.00@ 6.85 |
| Heifers, mixed..... | • |

LIVE CALVES.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs..... | 12.75@12.50 |
| Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs..... | 6.00@ 7.50 |
| Calves, veals, common to medium..... | 8.00@10.75 |

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Spring lambs, 100 lbs., prime..... | 11.25@11.50 |
| Sheep, ewes, 100 lbs..... | 5.00@ 5.25 |
| Sheep, common to good, per 100 lbs..... | 3.00@ 4.75 |
| Sheep, culls, per 100 lbs..... | 2.00@ 2.75 |

LIVE HOGS.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Hogs, heavy..... | 10.75 |
| Hogs, medium..... | 11.75 |
| Hogs, 140 lbs..... | 11.75 |
| Pigs, under 70 lbs..... | 11.75 |
| Rough..... | 7.00@7.50 |

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Choice native, heavy..... | 17 @18 |
| Choice native, light..... | 16 @17 |
| Native, common to fair..... | 14 @16 |

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Good, native, heavy..... | @16 |
| Choice, native, light..... | @17½ |
| Native, common to good..... | @16 |
| Choice, Western, heavy..... | @16 |
| Choice, Western, light..... | @15 |
| Common to fair, Texas..... | @13 |
| Good to choice heifers..... | @16 |
| Common to fair heifers..... | @15½ |
| Choice cows..... | @13 |
| Common to fair cows..... | @12 |
| Fresh bologna bulls..... | @12 |

BEEF CUTS.

| | Western. | City. |
|---------------------------|----------|-------|
| No. 1 ribs..... | @19 23 | @22 |
| No. 2 ribs..... | @13 21 | @22 |
| No. 3 ribs..... | @10 18 | @20 |
| No. 1 loins..... | @29 30 | @32 |
| No. 2 loins..... | @17 27 | @29 |
| No. 3 loins..... | @12 25 | @26 |
| No. 1 hinds and ribs..... | @23 28 | @26 |
| No. 2 hinds and ribs..... | @19 20 | @23 |
| No. 3 hinds and ribs..... | @18 19 | @21 |
| No. 1 rounds..... | @16 18 | @18 |
| No. 2 rounds..... | @13 17 | @17 |
| No. 3 rounds..... | @11 16 | @16 |
| No. 1 chucks..... | @ 8 9 | @10 |
| No. 2 chucks..... | @ 6 8 | @ 8 |
| No. 3 chucks..... | @ 4 6 | @ 6 |

DRESSED CALVES.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.. | @30 |
| Veals, country dressed, per lb..... | @21 @23 |
| Western calves, choice..... | @20 @21 |
| Western calves, fair to good..... | @17 @20 |
| Grassers and buttermilks..... | @14 @16 |

DRESSED HOGS.

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| Hogs, heavy..... | 16½ |
| Hogs, 180 lbs..... | 17½ |
| Hogs, 160 lbs..... | 17½ |
| Hogs, 140 lbs..... | 17½ |
| Pigs..... | 17½ |

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Lambs, choice, spring..... | 22 @24 |
| Lambs, poor to good..... | 15 @22 |
| Sheep, choice..... | 16 @18 |
| Sheep, medium to good..... | 14 @16 |
| Sheep, culls..... | 8 @14 |

PROVISIONS.

(Jehbing Trade.)

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg..... | 32 @33 |
| Smoked hams, 12@14 lbs. avg..... | 31 @32 |
| Smoked picnic, light..... | @20 |
| Smoked picnic, heavy..... | @19 |
| Smoked shoulders..... | @20 |
| Smoked beef tongue, per lb..... | 38 @40 |
| Smoked bacon (rib in)..... | 23 @25 |
| Dried beef sets..... | 45 @45 |
| Pickled bellies, heavy..... | 16 @17 |

FRESH PORK CUTS.

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Fresh pork loins, Western..... | 26 @27 |
| Frozen pork loins..... | 25 @26 |
| Fresh pork tenderloins..... | 45 @50 |
| Frozen pork tenderloins..... | 45 @50 |
| Shoulders, city..... | • |
| Shoulders, Western..... | 15 @16 |
| Butts, regular, Western..... | 17 @18 |
| Butts, regular, fresh city..... | • |
| Butts, boneless, Western..... | 22½ @23½ |
| Fresh hams, city..... | • |
| Fresh picnic hams, Western..... | 12 @13 |
| Extra lean pork trimmings..... | 15 @17 |

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Round shin bones, avg., 45 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs..... | 80.00@100.00 |
| Flat shin bones, avg., 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs..... | 70.00@ 80.00 |
| Black hoofs, per ton..... | 40.00@ 50.00 |
| Striped hoofs, per ton..... | 40.00@ 50.00 |
| White hoofs, per ton..... | 70.00@ 85.00 |
| Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs..... | 90.00@100.00 |
| Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1s..... | 225.00@275.00 |
| Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2s..... | 175.00@200.00 |
| Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3s..... | 100.00@150.00 |

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Fresh steer tongues, L.C., trm'd..... | @45c a pound |
| Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed..... | @44c a pound |
| Calves heads, scalded..... | @65c a piece |
| Sweetbreads, veal..... | @75c a pair |
| Sweetbreads, beef..... | @60c a pound |
| Beef kidneys..... | @18c a pound |
| Mutton kidneys..... | @ 5c each |
| Livers, beef..... | @13c a pound |
| Oxtails..... | @ 9c a pound |
| Hearts, beef..... | @ 5c a pound |
| Rolls, beef..... | @22½c a pound |
| Tenderloin beef, Western..... | @50c a pound |
| Lambs' fries..... | @ 9c a pair |

BUTCHER'S FAT.

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Ordinary shop fat..... | @ ¼ |
| Edible breast fat..... | @ 2½ |
| Inedible breast fat..... | @ 2 |
| Edible suet..... | @ 3½ |
| Inedible suet..... | @ 2½ |
| Shop bones, per cwt..... | @15 |

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle..... | @2.00 |
| Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle..... | @1.65 |
| Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle..... | @1.25 |
| Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle..... | @ .75 |
| Hog, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York..... | @1.40 |
| Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb..... | @1.75 |
| Hog middles..... | @20 |
| Hog bungs..... | @15 |
| Hog bungs, export..... | @23 |
| Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York..... | @30 |
| Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York..... | @37 |
| Beef bungs, f. o. b. New York..... | @24 |
| Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York..... | @65 |
| Beef, wensands, No. 1s, each..... | @12 |
| Beef bladders, small, per doz..... | @1.50 |
| Beef, wensands, No. 2s, each..... | @ 6 |

SPICES.

| | Whole. | Ground. |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|
| Pepper, Sing., white..... | 16½ 19½ | |
| Pepper, Sing., black..... | 10 13 | |
| Pepper, red..... | 28 32 | |
| Allspice..... | 5½ 8½ | |
| Cinnamon..... | 12 16 | |
| Coriander..... | 6 9 | |
| Cloves..... | 21 26 | |
| Ginger..... | 10 13 | |
| Mace..... | 36 41 | |

CURING MATERIALS.

| | Whls. | Dble. bags. |
|---|---------|-------------|
| Refined saltpetre, granulated..... | 9½ 9½ | |
| Refined saltpetre, small crystals..... | 10½ 10½ | |
| Refined nitrate soda, C. L., gran..... | 5½ 5½ | |
| Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., gran..... | 5½ 5½ | |
| Refined nitrate soda, C. L., crystal..... | 6 6 | |
| Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., crystal..... | 6½ 6½ | |
| Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 150 lbs. net, 1 over above prices. | | |

GREEN CALFSKINS.

| | 5-9 0½-12¼ lbs. | 12¼-14 lbs. | 14-18 lbs. | 18 lbs. up. |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Prime No. 1 veals..... | 20 2.00 | 2.15 | 2.55 | 3.15 |
| Prime No. 2 veals..... | 18 1.80 | 1.90 | 2.30 | 2.90 |
| Buttermilk No. 1..... | 17 1.75 | 1.90 | 2.05 | • |
| Buttermilk No. 2..... | 15 1.55 | 1.65 | 1.80 | • |
| Branded grubby..... | 13 1.25 | 1.35 | 1.65 | 1.90 |
| No. 3..... | 8 • | • | • | • |

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box. | |
| Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.37 | @38 |
| Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb..... | @36 |
| Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb..... | @35 |
| Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb..... | @31 |
| Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb..... | @28 |
| Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb..... | @25 |
| Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box. | |
| Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.36 | @37 |
| Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb..... | @35 |
| Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb..... | @33 |
| Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb..... | @30 |
| Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb..... | @26 |
| Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb..... | @23 |
| Fowls—Fresh—Dry Packed—Barrels. | |
| Western, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.36 | @37 |
| Western, dry picked, 4½ lbs. each, lb.34 | @35 |
| Western, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb..... | @35 |
| Western, dry picked, 3½ lbs. each, lb.27 | @30 |
| Western, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.22 | @25 |
| Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbls. | |
| Western, dry picked, boxes..... | @23 |
| Western, scalded, barrels..... | @21 |
| Ducks— | |
| Long Island Spring, per lb..... | @28 |
| Squabs— | |
| Prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz..... | 7.00 |
| Prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz..... | 6.00@ 6.25 |
| Prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz..... | 5.25@ 5.50 |
| Prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz..... | 4.50@ 4.75 |
| Prime, white, 6 to 6½ lbs. to doz..... | 3.50@ 4.00 |
| Culls, per dozen..... | 1.50@2.00 |

LIVE POULTRY.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Fowls, via express, colored..... | 28 @30 |
| Broilers, colored, via express..... | 33 @36 |
| Old roosters..... | @18 |
| Turkeys, via freight..... | @25 |
| Ducks, via express..... | 23 @27 |
| Geese, via express..... | @13 |
| Pigeons, per pair..... | @40 |
| Gulbeas, per pair..... | @90 |

BUTTER.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Creamery (92 score)..... | 41½ @42 |
| Creamery (higher scoring lots)..... | 42½ @43 |
| Creamery firsts..... | 37 @41 |
| Creamery seconds..... | 34 @36½ |
| Creamery lower grades..... | 31 @33 |

EGGS.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Fresh gathered, extras, per doz..... | 39 @40 |
| Fresh gathered, extra firsts..... | 36 @38 |
| Fresh gathered, firsts..... | 32 @35 |
| Fresh gathered, seconds and poorer..... | 20 @31 |
| Fresh gathered, checks, fair to choice, dry.22 | @24 |
| Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1..... | 26 @27 |

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton..... | 28.00@30.00 |
| Bone meal, raw, per ton..... | 30.00@32.50 |
| Dried blood, high grade..... | 2.50@ 2.75 |
| Nitrate of soda—spot..... | @ 2.25 |
| Bone black, discard, sugar house del., New York..... | nom.20.00@25.00 |
| Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia..... | 2.25 and 10@ 2.50 |
| Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore..... | 2.50 and 11c |
| Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos. lime..... | 3.25 and 10c |
| Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c per unit available phos. acid)..... | @..... |
| Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25 per cent, in bags..... | .90@ .95 |
| Muriate of potash, 80-85%, per unit K ₂ O..... | .90@ .95 |
| Sulphate of potash, 90-95%, per unit K ₂ O..... | 1.10@ 1.15 |

